FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-122
Wednesday
24 June 1992

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-122 CONTENTS *24 June 1992*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

- More on Tokyo Conference on Cambodian Assistance 1
  - Mechanism To Monitor Funds Proposed *[Bangkok THE NATION 23 Jun]* 1
  - Thailand's Asa Addresses Meeting *[Bangkok THE NATION 23 Jun]* 1
  - Malaysia Pledges Aid *[BERNAMA]* 2
- Results of Conference on Cambodian Aid Viewed 2
  - Japan Satisfied With Meeting *[KYODO]* 2
  - UN Refugee Chief Welcomes Outcome *[KYODO]* 3
  - Akashi Hails Conference Success *[KYODO]* 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

- Keidanren Cites U.S. Competitiveness Problems *[KYODO]* 5
- Government Preparing for SDF Dispatch to Cambodia 5
  - Mission To Leave for Cambodia 1 Jul *[KYODO]* 5
  - SDF Presence Possible by Nov *[KYODO]* 5
  - UNTAC Wants SDF Engineers *[KYODO]* 5
  - ASEAN Said To Approve Dispatch *[KYODO]* 6
- Miyazawa Praises Sihanouk for Peace Efforts *[KYODO]* 6
- Miyazawa To Confer with Yeltsin in Munich *[KYODO]* 7
  - Consideration of Islands Dispute Sought *[KYODO]* 7
- First Russian Fishing Vessel Calls at Kushiro *[KYODO]* 7
- More Russian Islanders Start Visa-Free Visits *[KYODO]* 8
- Miyazawa on UN Structure, Conflict With Russia *[Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 19 Jun]* 8
- Indian Prime Minister's Visit Activities Reported 9
  - Meets With Industrialists *[Delhi International]* 9
  - Stresses Strong Indian Market *[KYODO]* 9
  - Says India's Reforms Irreversible *[Delhi Radio]* 9
  - Holds Talks With Miyazawa *[KYODO]* 10
  - Urges Suspension of Nuclear Tests *[Delhi International]* 10
  - Meets MITI's Watanabe *[KYODO]* 11
  - Meets Hata, Calls for More Investment *[KYODO]* 11
  - Holds News Conference on NPT *[KYODO]* 11
- Government To Provide Thailand With Loans *[KYODO]* 12
- Autorama To Market S. Korean-Made Car in Japan *[KYODO]* 12
- Kanemaru Criticizes SDPJ for Mass Resignations *[Tokyo TV]* 12
- Government To Hold Upper House Election 26 Jul *[KYODO]* 13
- LDP, Businesses Urge Pre-Summit Economic Steps *[KYODO]* 13
- Economic Package To Be Unveiled Before Summit *[KYODO]* 13
- Miyazawa Considering Use of Debt-Financing Bonds *[KYODO]* 14
- Money Supply Growth Declines To Record Low *[KYODO]* 14
- Mieno Sees 'Bright Signs' for Economic Recovery *[KYODO]* 15
- Cabinet Sets Lower Ceiling on Budget Requests *[KYODO]* 15
- Government Agency Calls for 'Technoglobalism' *[KYODO]* 16

North Korea

- New U.S. Defense Posture Denounced *[Pyongyang Radio]* 16

U.S., South Denounced for Nuclear 'Commotion' *[Pyongyang Radio]* 17
U.S. Envoy Says Forces To Remain in Korea *[KCNA]* 18
Chang Chol-Led Delegation Returns From PRC *[KCNA]* 18
Foreign Minister Greets Venezuelan Counterpart *[KCNA]* 18
Newspaper Delegation Departs for Japan *[KCNA]* 19
U.S. Scholar Arrives in Pyongyang 23 Jun *[KCNA]* 19
Christians, Scholars Delegation Leaves for U.S. *[KCNA]* 19
30 Jun JNCC Meeting Considered 'Rather Late' *[Pyongyang Radio]* 19
Yi In-mo Says Reunification 'Dearer Wish' *[KCNA]* 19
South Urged To Release Yi In-mo, Others *[KCNA]* 19
Group Condemns South for Human Rights Violations *[KCNA]* 20
South 'Crackdown on People' Condemned *[KCNA]* 20
Korean Paper in Japan Condemns South Ruling Party *[KCNA]* 20
Daily Discusses 'Revolutionary Mass Line' *[KCNA]* 21
Official Outlines Plans for Tourism Development *[KCNA]* 21

South Korea

'Verbal Battle' Between North, U.S. Officials *[Seoul TV]* 22
North Delegate Cited on Treaties, U.S. Forces *[Seoul Radio]* 22
Government To Join UN Sanctions Against Serbia *[Seoul TV]* 22
Envoy To Attend Philippine Inauguration *[YONHAP]* 22
Video Conference on Relations Slated With Sydney *[YONHAP]* 23
Envoy Elected Chairman to GATT Working Party *[YONHAP]* 23
Economic Agreement Reached With Romania *[YONHAP]* 23
No Tae-u, Kim Yong-sam Discuss Nuclear Issue *[THE KOREA TIMES 20 Jun]* 23
Yi Chong-chan To Leave DLP, Form New Party *[YONHAP]* 24
    Says Federation Proposed, Not Party *[YONHAP]* 24
Three Independent Lawmakers Join Ruling Party *[YONHAP]* 24
Relations Between Army, Opposition Parties Viewed *[CHUNGANG ILBO 17 Jun]* 24
    Generals Aim for 'Political Neutrality' *[HANGYORE SINMUN 16 Jun]* 26
Yi In-mo Identified as North Army Officer *[YONHAP]* 26
North, South Industrial Standardization Expected *[YONHAP]* 26
Ecological Survey Plan To Be Presented to North *[YONHAP]* 27
Trade Dumping Probe on 30 Products Begins *[THE KOREA TIMES 20 Jun]* 27
Supervision Over Foreign Banks To Increase *[THE KOREA TIMES 20 Jun]* 27
Tax Office To Monitor 'Excessive Money Outflow' *[YONHAP]* 28
Domestic Oil Prices To Rise by 15 Percent *[YONHAP]* 28
Computer System To Translate English Developed *[YONHAP]* 28

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Myo Nyunt Addresses Coordination Meeting *[Rangoon Radio]* 30

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Defense Minister Meets U.S. Defense Official *[BERNAMA]* 32

Singapore

$10 Million in Aid Allocated for Indochina *[Singapore Radio]* 32
Malaysian Documents on Territory Not Received *[Singapore Radio]* 33

Cambodia

Hor Namhong Threatens 'Action' Against KR *[BERNAMA]* 33
    French Official on Freezing Assets *[AFP]* 33

- Faction Leaders Hold Special Tokyo SNC Meeting *[KYODO]* 34
    - Factions To Consider New Proposals *[KYODO]* 35
    - Khieu Samphan Faults Proposals *[KYODO]* 35
    - 2 Jul 'Informal Talks' Scheduled *[SPK]* 36
- Hun Sen's Activities in Tokyo Reported *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 36
- Outcome of Tokyo Conference on Aid Hailed *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 36
- Khmer Rouge Deny Shooting UN Helicopter 21 Jun *[Radio VOK]* 37
- KR Officers Executed for Refusal To Fight *[SPK]* 38
- UN Increases Repatriation From Smaller Camps *[AFP]* 38
- Land Expropriation by Vietnam Denounced *[Radio VGNUFC]* 38
- Defense Minister's Address on Army Day Reported *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 39

Indonesia

- Suharto, Uzbek Leader Agree on Bilateral Ties *[Jakarta Radio]* 40
    - Uzbekistan Membership in NAM Supported *[ANTARA]* 41
    - Daily Views Importance of Visit *[Jakarta Radio]* 41
    - Karimov Ends Visit, Departs 23 Jun *[Jakarta Radio]* 41
- Commentary Views Tokyo Conference on Cambodia *[Jakarta Radio]* 41
- Stalemated Peace Process in Cambodia Viewed *[Jakarta Radio]* 42
- Australian Criticism of Dili Sentences Rejected *[ANTARA]* 42

Philippines

- Japanese Premier Hopeful for Reforms Under Ramos *[Manila Radio]* 42
- Foreign Creditors Reduce Lending to Manila *[MALAYA 23 Jun]* 43
- Bilateral Talks With Malaysia Ease Tensions *[BUSINESS WORLD 24 Jun]* 43
- Military To Hold Parade Honoring Aquino *[Manila Radio]* 44
- Ramos To Retain Manglapus as Foreign Minister *[MALAYA 24 Jun]* 44
- Ramos Names New Head of Security Group *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 24 Jun]* 44
- Ramos To Pursue Tourism 'Master Plan' *[THE CHRONICLE 22 Jun]* 44
- Aquino, Cojuangco, Others Congratulate Ramos *[Manila Radio]* 45
- Editorial Says Cabinet Choice 'First Real Test' *[THE CHRONICLE 23 Jun]* 46
- Santiago Not To File Petition Against Ramos *[Quezon City Radio]* 47
- Ramos Denies Benefiting From Rebel Returnee Fund *[Manila Radio]* 47
    - Ombudsman To Continue Investigation *[Manila Radio]* 47
- Export Processing Zone Investments Set Record *[MALAYA 23 Jun]* 47
- Abadia Seeks Consultation on Amnesty Package *[MALAYA 21 Jun]* 48
    - PNP Chief Disappointed With Rejection *[Manila Radio]* 48
- Task Force Formed To Monitor Student Activists *[MALAYA 22 Jun]* 49
- Rebels Attack American Firm in Davao del Sur *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 24 Jun]* 49

Thailand

- Michai Ruchuphan Appointed Senate President *[Bangkok TV]* 49
- Chawalit Resigns as Opposition Head 23 Jun *[Bangkok TV]* 50
- Anan Strikes Back at Parliamentary Critics *[BANGKOK POST 24 Jun]* 50
    - Orders Review of CSC *[BANGKOK POST 24 Jun]* 51
    - Suspends Land Resettlement Program *[Bangkok Radio]* 52
- Anan Urged To Hold Clean, Fair Election *[THE NATION 23 Jun]* 52
- Think Tank Head: Anan Appointment Reduces Loss *[THE NATION 24 Jun]* 53
- Tribunal Urged To Rule 'Without Fear' *[THE NATION 24 Jun]* 54
- Growth of Democracy, Future Election Viewed *[BANGKOK POST 24 Jun]* 55
- Military Statements on Crackdown Challenged *[BANGKOK POST 23 Jun]* 56
- Military Denies Knowledge of Commander Transfers *[BANGKOK POST 23 Jun]* 57

Vietnam

- Official Visits U.S., Urges End of Embargo *[VNA]* 57
- Official's Statement on Spratlys Reported *[VNA]* 57
- U.S.-China Oil Contract for Spratlys Cited *[Hanoi International]* 58

New Japanese-Aided Medical Station Opens *[Hanoi International]* 58
Italian Trade Unionists Visit *[VNA]* 58
Trade, Tourism Delegation Visits Romania *[VNA]* 58
List of Assembly Election Candidates *[Hanoi Radio]* 58
Nong Duc Manh Attends Ethnic Conference *[Hanoi TV]* 61
National Rice Cultivation, Crop Yields Reported *[Hanoi Radio]* 61
    Bumper Crop Throughout Country *[Hanoi Radio]* 61
    Northern Provinces Also Good *[VNA]* 61

More on Tokyo Conference on Cambodian Assistance

Mechanism To Monitor Funds Proposed

BK2306025992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Jun 92 p A2

[Text] In an unprecedented move to save the Cambodian peace process, representatives of the Paris agreement, including those of the UN Security Council, have proposed the setting up of a mechanism to monitor the use of foreign funds to rebuild Cambodia.

The idea was included in a paper prepared on Sunday night by Phnom Penh-based diplomats of countries of the Perm Five, Indonesia, Australia, France and Japan—all signatories to the UN-brokered peace agreement reached in Paris last October.

The two-page document also suggested that the verification of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia be done through the mobile units that were set up by the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) with the cooperation of the four Cambodian parties.

UNTAC has set up about 400 mobile units covering land, air and sea to monitor the cessation of foreign assistance and to verify the pullout of Vietnamese troops.

A conference source said that the new proposal is aimed at accommodating the Khmer Rouge's call for verification and to accord more powers to the SNC to decide Cambodia's future.

The communist guerrillas suggested last week that a new commission be set up, comprising representatives of the four factions, to carry out the policies and decisions made by UNTAC and the SNC. So far, SNC members have not agreed to the Khmer Rouge proposal.

According to a conference source, the paper would be used for discussion when the SNC members held an expanded SNC meeting with the Phnom Penh-based diplomats of the Perm Five, France, Indonesia, Australia and Japan.

The source said that countries attending the conference are concerned that the Khmer Rouge would continue to boycott the disarmament process, further disrupting the peace process.

The document did not explain in detail what steps should be taken to ensure that future foreign assistance would benefit all Cambodian parties, and not any particular party, such as the Phnom Penh government.

The source said the idea of setting up the proposed mechanism would be difficult to implement as it could mean an increased budget and personnel that could further drain the UN's already tight financial resources.

Another difficulty is that UNTAC already has the responsibility of ensuring that foreign aid is spent well and distributed equitably to all parties.

The Khmer Rouge has accused UNTAC of siding with the Phnom Penh government and has argued that the assistance will benefit the Vietnamese-installed government and subsequently legitimize it.

The conference is eager to continue with the peace process and get ahead with reconstruction efforts, now that the international community has pledged about US$880 million to help Cambodia.

At the conference's closing press conference last night, Prince Norodom Sihanouk expressed doubts there could be a breakthrough at the SNC meeting which has been expanded in an effort to change the Khmer Rouge's hardline thinking.

Thailand's Asa Addresses Meeting

BK2306030592 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Jun 92 p A4

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin urged the international community to deal "squarely" with all problems confronting the peace process in Cambodia and said the Cambodians themselves would ultimately be responsible for the success of the peace-making efforts.

Asa said that all countries concerned should try to find a solution instead of passing judgement and exchanging recriminations.

"If we are to move the peace process forward, we have to deal squarely with all the issues at hand," he yesterday told the Tokyo conference to rebuild Cambodia. "For by doing so, there should be no more reason or justification for holding back the peace process," he said. "We must all pitch in."

Asa said both the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and the Cambodian parties have the responsibility to ensure the success of a comprehensive settlement in Cambodia.

"In the final analysis, the success or failure of the peace process lies with the Cambodians themselves," he said. "They must thus be allowed to discuss the issues among themselves, without outside interference, for it has been proven in the past that only with such an opportunity will real progress be made."

"It is their country and their future at stake," Asa stressed.

The minister also said that the Cambodian parties should give full and unconditional support to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who he said is the hope for peace in Cambodia. "We believe in and have every confidence in the leadership role of His Royal Highness," said Asa.

To help rebuild Cambodia, Asa said Thailand is ready to provide expertise and facilities to help train Cambodians through bilateral or multilateral arrangements. "Our experience in economic development could provide a useful model for Cambodia," he added.

To date, Thailand has provided almost US$7 million worth of technical and humanitarian assistance to Cambodia. Thailand was among the first countries to help repair Cambodia's key land transportation networks to facilitate the repatriation of 350,000 Cambodian refugees from Thailand.

Asa yesterday also held several bilateral meetings with Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans, US Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger and French Deputy Foreign Minister Georges Kiejman to discuss the Cambodian issue and the situation in Thailand after the May bloodshed.

—Chief of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) Yasushi Akashi yesterday hit out at the Khmer Rouge's intransigence as "a threat" to all UN operations and the effort to rebuild Cambodia.

Akashi told the one-day conference trying to find the money needed to finance the reconstruction of the war-ravaged country that it would be difficult to implement the UN-brokered peace plan given the shortage of funds and personnel as well as the widespread degradation of Cambodia's infrastructure.

He said the work of UNTAC is to help the Cambodians to "get over the difficult first step".

"The problem of Cambodia must ultimately be solved by Cambodians themselves in a true spirit of self-determination," Akashi said.

The UNTAC chief also defended the organization's role against allegations that it is weak, saying that the UNTAC's mission is to keep peace in Cambodia, not to fight.

"It takes more courage to enter dangerous places, as our troops do every day, knowing that you must not shoot, than to rush in with guns blazing.

"It takes more courage to build than to destroy, to make peace than to make war, to promote reconciliation than to prolong conflict," he said.

He also criticised the Khmer Rouge, without naming the group, for its oppositon to the UN plan to hand over US$126 million to subsidize public services inside Cambodia, especially the salaries of school teachers and health workers.

"I have offered every assurance that such budget subsidies will be administered under the rigorous control and supervision of UNTAC," he said.

The Marxist group fears that the money would benefit the Phnom Penh government, which has control over 80 percent of Cambodia's territory.

He said the UNTAC is very concerned that the rate of inflation in Cambodia would cause its economy to collapse before next year's election.

"The new government would not be served by the economic disruptions that would follow in the wake of hyper-inflation and a situation where the civil services is in a state of collapse," he said.

Malaysia Pledges Aid

BK2306052492 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0428 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 23 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia has pledged an initial contribution of Malaysian $1 million (U.S.$400,000) for the reconstruction of Cambodia.

The money will be used to finance technical assistance programmes in accordance with the needs of the Cambodians, Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Dr. Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan told the ministerial conference on rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia in Tokyo Monday.

The chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and special representative of the United Nations Secretary-General Yasushi Akashi also attended the conference.

The Malaysian Government is in the process of identifying areas of assistance to Cambodia under the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme (MTCP).

Dr. Abdullah said the government also encouraged its private sector and non-governmental organiations (NGOs) to assist in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia.

Results of Conference on Cambodian Aid Viewed

Japan Satisfied With Meeting

OW2206135892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1328 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—Japanese organizers expressed satisfaction Monday with the 800 million dollars in aid pledged at the international ministerial conference on reconstruction of Cambodia which ended earlier in the day.

The pledge, which greatly exceeded a United Nations appeal for some 600 million dollars, is "quite a good amount," a Foreign Ministry official said.

The official credited the positive attitudes shown by participating countries such as the United States, Thailand and France for the generous pledge.

"There was a stir among the participants when the sum was announced," the official said. Japan was the largest contributor, offering some 150 to 200 million dollars. Officials declined to specify the amount pledged by other nations and organizations.

The assistance will be used to restore Cambodia's infrastructure and improve its agricultural and medical sectors, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Japan gave Cambodia about 65 million dollars last fall to help Cambodian refugees and fund other humanitarian projects.

The Tokyo gathering, drawing representatives from 33 nations and 13 international organizations, was Japan's largest initiative to date in the Cambodian peace process.

It also came just after the controversial U.N. Peacekeeping Cooperation Law allowing the dispatch of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) overseas was enacted last week.

"We received voices of welcome from some of the participants for Japan's positive political role," an official said.

Foreign Ministry officials said the conference's two declarations were adopted "by consensus," without any disagreements.

The Khmer Rouge, which at first refused to attend the Tokyo gathering, was "very serious throughout the meeting," the officials said.

The faction had threatened to boycott the conference, charging that international aid was helping to prop up the government in Phnom Penh.

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan was silent during the meeting, they said, adding that none of the participants openly criticized Khmer Rouge.

UN Refugee Chief Welcomes Outcome

OW2306082992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0751 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 KYODO—Sadako Ogata, U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), welcomed Tuesday the Tokyo international ministerial conference on rehabilitation of Cambodia that concluded Monday.

Speaking at the Foreign Correspondents' Club, Ogata said the gathering was "an important step" in realizing large-scale repatriation of Cambodian refugees.

The one-day conference, drawing representatives from 33 nations and 13 international organizations, closed Monday night with the pledging of an unexpectedly high 880 million dollars in assistance and adoption of economic and political declarations.

Ogata said the "multidimensional concept of peace" must include "not only freedom from war but from want."

"Without that, people may come home, but for how long?" she said.

She said large-scale repatriation can "only succeed if it is accompanied by concerted and comprehensive efforts to create proper conditions for the returnees as well as those who never left, politically and economically."

The Khmer Rouge's opposition to certain aspects of the reconstruction plan in Cambodia has not affected the UNHCR's works directly, Ogata said, since the Paris peace framework is still binding.

"So far, the recent political difficulties have not affected our repatriation, which is still rather limited anyway," she said.

The UNHCR's schedule was slow at first because of teething problems and "naturally" cautious organization, but the process of the refugees' return accelerated as the means of transportation changed and refugess were given choices.

The process is likely to continue speeding up, Ogata said, and estimated the return of about 200,000 Cambodians by the end of the year.

Ogata, who was elected to the post in December 1990, said she sees 1992 as the "first year in a decade of repatriation for refugees."

But she acknowledged the next 10 years will be a difficult period, and called for solidarity and renewed international cooperation in solving the "complex problem of displacement and refugees."

Simultaneous actions in peacekeeping and peace making, strengthening of respect for human rights, and economic development are important factors in solving the refugee problem, Ogata said.

Akashi Hails Conference Success

OW2206154192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1525 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—Yasushi Akashi, head of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), described the international ministerial conference on rebuilding Cambodia, which ended Monday night, "an unqualified and spectacular success." He, however, took a swipe at the Khmer Rouge, accused of failing to fully cooperate in Cambodia's peace process, by saying Cambodia will not benefit fully from the aid pledged Monday unless everyone complies fully with a 1991 peace accord.

Akashi said at a press conference that the 880 million dollars pledged in the meeting, which exceeded the U.N. secretary general's request, was due "to the fact that some needs identifed by donors go beyond the minimum needs that were included in the appeal of the secretary general."

Japan was the largest contributor with 150 to 200 million dollars, followed by the United States with 135 million dollars. France and the U.N. Development Program followed with 57 million dollars each.

UNTAC's task now is to see the aid helps all Cambodians "in a balanced and equitable way so that people of Cambodia derive the maximum benefit from these contributions," he said. That, however, can not be done unless all four warring factions comply with all aspects of the Paris peace accord, he said, a reference to the Khmer Rouge's refusal to disarm its troops and its other efforts to block

UNTAC's work. He said he was not certain if the Khmer Rouge, the militarily strongest faction, will fully benefit from the new aid because it had prevented UNTAC officials from surveying the needs in areas it holds.

"We simply cannot accept any restriction on the full freedom of movement which we enjoy in three other areas belonging to three other factions," Akashi said. "I think it is incumbent on them to facilitate the task of UNTAC in the assessment of aid needs" if the Khmer Rouge want to benefit from the aid, he said.

The Khmer Rouge are blamed for hundreds of thousands of deaths from starvation, murder and abuse during its rule of Cambodia in the 1970s. They were ousted from power after Vietnam invaded in 1978 and since then have opposed the Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh.

Japan

Keidanren Cites U.S. Competitiveness Problems

OW2306123392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, Jun 23 KYODO—Ongoing Japan-U.S. trade talks will produce a form of managed trade that cannot achieve the main purpose of improving U.S. industries' competitiveness, a Japanese business leaders' group said in an opinion paper released Tuesday.

The Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) said in the paper that measures agreed at bilateral talks on semiconductors, automobiles, and auto parts are not the answer to easing trade friction with the United States.

The paper said the U.S. should change such tendencies as making light of manufacturing industries, abusing lawsuits regarding intellectual property rights and others, and making short-sighted development and investment plans.

Keidanren also said the Japanese and U.S. Governments should tackle the bilateral issues with a medium- and long-term perspective to overcome trade disputes.

It made public the paper, which examines U.S.-Japan relations and the bilateral Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) trade talks, ahead of the summit meeting of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and President George Bush on July 1, officials of the organization said.

The paper said the two countries should intensify efforts to review their roles relating to world economic growth, economic assistance, world security, and global environment issues.

They should create ways for coexistence through structural adjustment, it said.

Government Preparing for SDF Dispatch to Cambodia

Mission To Leave for Cambodia 1 Jul

OW2406084592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0833 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 KYODO—The government said Wednesday it plans to dispatch a mission to Cambodia next week to prepare for Japan's first personnel contribution to United Nations peacekeeping operations.

The mission, headed by Tatsuo Arima, chief cabinet councilor for external affairs at the Prime Minister's Office, will depart on July 1 for a weeklong stay in Cambodia, Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said.

Kato said the mission will include about a dozen officials, including from the National Police Agency, the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Agency, and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Government sources said earlier this week that Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel could be assisting in road and infrastructure construction in Cambodia by November.

Parliament passed a law last week authorizing SDF participation in UN Peacekeeping operations.

SDF Presence Possible by Nov

OW2306014292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0058 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 KYODO—Japanese Self Defense Forces (SDF) personnel could be operating in Cambodia by as early as November, government sources said Tuesday.

The sources said that if the situation in Cambodia permitted, the government would dispatch SDF personnel in November to assist in the construction of roads and bridges and other infrastructure.

They would also cooperate in the supply of medical and transport services.

The decision follows the passage through the Diet last week of legislation allowing SDF personnel to take part in United Nations peacekeeping operations abroad.

The sources said the government will set up an office inside the prime minister's office to administer preparations for the sending of troops to Cambodia.

The government wants to speed up the process and put it into force by the end of July.

The new office would have a staff of about 20 drawn from 12 ministries and agencies, including the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Agency and the Transport Ministry.

A special office inside the Cabinet Secretariat which prepared the newly passed legislation will continue functioning for the time being, but will be disbanded once its outstanding business is completed.

The government plans to send a study mission containing personnel from the Foreign Ministry and the Defense Agency to Cambodia by the end of June, followed by a uniformed SDF mission.

It also plans to send several top ranking SDF personnel to Cambodia in September to participate in U.N. cease-fire monitoring operations.

UNTAC Wants SDF Engineers

OW2306115892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 KYODO—The head of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) hinted Tuesday the peacekeeping organization wants Japan to send 400-700 Self-Defense Forces (SDF) engineering personnel to Cambodia to reconstruct roads, bridges and other infrastructure, a senior Defense Agency official said.

Akashi dropped the hint in a meeting with Defense Agency Chief Sohei Miyashita, the agency's senior administrative officials and military officers to explain the current operations of the UN mission in Cambodia, the official said in a briefing to reporters.

The agency's Defense Policy Bureau Chief Shigeru Hatakeyama quoted Akashi as saying other countries have sent "units" of military engineering personnel to the UN peacekeeping operations.

China and Thailand have dispatched 400-700 such personnel to Cambodia.

Akashi, a senior UN official of Japanese nationality, said there is a shortage of military engineering personnel in UNTAC, adding they will play a great role in reconstructing Cambodia as 13 years of war has left roads and bridges into tatters.

As for other UNTAC operations, Akashi told the Japanese officials the United Nations may need medical and aerial transport personnel in the future.

Akashi is in Japan to attend an international conference on Cambodian reconstruction which was held in Tokyo on June 20 and 22. He is scheduled to fly back to Cambodia in a few days.

ASEAN Said To Approve Dispatch

OW2306045592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0439 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 KYODO—Foreign ministers from Southeast Asian countries gave a nod of approval Tuesday to Japan's plan to dispatch military personnel to join in United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cambodia, the top government spokesman said.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said he assured foreign ministers and senior foreign affairs officials from the six-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) that Japan does not intend to become a military power.

Kato quoted Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin as saying Japan's participation in U.N. peacekeeping operations is a positive development.

Parliament enacted a law last week allowing the dispatch of up to 2,000 defense personnel overseas in U.N. peacekeeping activities.

It enables the first overseas dispatch of Self-Defense Forces troops for active duty since Japan's defeat in World War II.

Kato said the group also called on the July 6-8 Munich summit of leaders of seven major industrialized countries to pay more attention to Asia.

The members stressed the need to avoid the formation of economic and political blocs, and called for a strengthening of the United Nations role at the core of international decision-making, Kato said.

They also agreed on the importance of settling the stalled Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks, he said.

Japan is the only Asian country represented at the annual economic summit of the leaders of the United States, Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada.

The ASEAN ministers and their representatives are here to join in Monday's international conference on the rebuilding of Cambodia.

Also attending the breakfast meeting were Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Fadzir, Philippine Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Tomas Padilla, and Singaporean Ambassador to Japan Lim Chin Beng.

Miyazawa Praises Sihanouk for Peace Efforts

OW2206034792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa paid high tribute Monday to Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk for his efforts in restoring peace in Cambodia, Japanese officials said.

In a morning meeting at a Tokyo hotel, Miyazawa told Sihanouk that the signing of the Paris peace accord in October is the fruit of Sihanouk's leadership and the cooperation of leaders of the warring Cambodian factions.

Miyazawa said Japan is willing to give Cambodia all the help necessary to advance the peace process as scheduled.

Sihanouk, chairman of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC), said Japan has a great role in the peace process of the war-torn nation, the officials said.

He vowed to do everything he could to bridge the gap among Cambodian factions, and expressed hope that Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan will cooperate as soon as possible to fully implement the Paris accords, they said.

Khieu Samphan, who arrived in Japan on Saturday, attended Monday's International Conference on Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia, after reversing an earlier decision to boycott the meeting.

Sihanouk welcomed the recently passed Japanese legislation that would allow Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel to join United Nations peacekeeping activities in Cambodia, the officials said.

The Diet enacted the U.N. peacekeeping cooperation law on June 15.

Sihanouk told Miyazawa that Japan's dispatch of personnel is essential for protecting peace and human rights in Cambodia.

Miyazawa replied that the government will send a fact-finding mission to Cambodia this month to study Japan's possible role in the U.N. peacekeeping operations, and then send personnel there, the officials said.

Miyazawa To Confer with Yeltsin in Munich

OW2306130092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will meet Russian President Boris Yeltsin while they are in Munich in early July, Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said Tuesday.

"Both Russian President Yeltsin and the prime minister wish to meet with each other and the timetable is now being arranged," Kato told a news conference.

The meeting, if realized, will be their second after one held in New York in January, when the two attended the summit of the UN Security Council.

The top government spokesman said Tokyo and Moscow have yet to decide on the exact date for the meeting due to tight schedules.

Miyazawa and Yeltsin are likely to hold the talks July 8, the last day of the three-day Munich summit, political sources said.

The Russian president will meet in Munich with the leaders of the world's seven major economic powers after the summit.

Consideration of Islands Dispute Sought

OW2406115092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 KYODO—Japan will urge its group of seven (G-7) partners to mention the importance of resolving the territorial dispute with Russia in a political declaration to be issued at the Munich summit, government officials said Wednesday.

Japan also plans to call on the G-7 leaders to urge Russian President Boris Yeltsin to settle the territorial dispute for the sake of Russia's future, the officials said.

The government hopes the political declaration will include passages saying the solution of the problem will enable Tokyo to provide full-scale aid to Russia and that the normalized bilateral relations would mean that "diplomacy of law and justice have applied in the Asia-Pacific region," they said.

The former Soviet Union seized four islands off Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido—Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan and the Habomai Islets—at the end of World War II. The dispute has prevented the two sides from concluding a peace treaty.

Leaders of the United States, Germany, France, Italy, Canada and Britain, accepting the Japanese argument, mentioned the territorial problem in an economic declaration and in the summit chairman's statements in the 1990 Houston summit and the 1991 London summit.

The July 6-8 Munich summit may also include it in a chairman's statement, not in a political declaration, because host Germany hopes to make both political and economic declarations short and simple, government sources said.

Government sources said Tokyo sees the Munich summit as a good opportunity to appeal to the international community the importance of solving the territorial dispute.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa earlier said the long territorial dispute is a "symbol of Stalinism" and it is not a bilateral issue but concerns all the G-7 countries.

Josef Stalin ruled the Soviet Union from the mid-1920s until 1953.

Miyazawa plans to seek support from G-7 leaders in separate meetings prior to the summit and lay the groundwork before Russian President Boris Yeltsin's scheduled visit to Japan in September, government officials said.

First Russian Fishing Vessel Calls at Kushiro

OW2406035692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0322 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido, June 24 KYODO—A Russian fishing ship berthed at this Hokkaido port Wednesday—the first Russian vessel to call at Kushiro under a fishing pact concluded with the former Soviet Union.

The 781-ton trawler Kazbek put into Kushiro shortly after 9 a.m., with 22 crew members aboard.

The bilateral treaty took effect in 1984, allowing ships of both countries to stop at designated ports for as much as 48 hours to replenish supplies and rest crew members.

Four Japanese ports—Miyako, Iwate Prefecture, Shiogama, Miyagi Prefecture, Onahama, Fukushima Prefecture, and Hitachi, Ibaraki Prefecture—were originally designated as ports of call under the treaty. Kushiro was added this year.

A total of 40 Russian fishing ships are allowed to stop at Kushiro this year, with a maximum of two ships at any one time.

Crew members are allowed ashore from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., but may not go beyond the third pier in the western part of the port.

To prevent right-wing activists from staging protest rallies against Russian ships and crew, the pier is surrounded by a wire-netting fence.

In addition, a total of some 900 police officers and officials of the Otaru-based First Regional Maritime Safety Headquarters are on guard on land and at sea.

On the heavy guard and restrictions on the movements of Russian crew members, one official said, "To put it bluntly, I do not think we need such a close guard."

Kushiro municipal officials said more than 200 Russian cargo ships called at Kushiro in 1991.

More Russian Islanders Start Visa-Free Visits

OW2006021692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0133 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Nemuro, Hokkaido, June 20 KYODO—Forty-nine Russian residents of disputed islands off Hokkaido arrived Saturday at a port in Nemuro, Hokkaido, as the second group of visa-free Russian visitors.

During their four-day stay, the Russians from the islands of Shikotan, Kunashiri, and Etorofu are to visit eastern parts of Japan's northernmost main island and deepen exchanges with Hokkaido residents.

Japan demands the return of the three Russian-held islands and the uninhabited Habomai group of islets, which the Soviet Red Army seized at the end of World War II.

A group of 19 Russians visited Hokkaido in April through an agreement reached last October between Japan and the former Soviet Union to expedite mutual visa-free visits.

Miyazawa on UN Structure, Conflict With Russia

AU2206104292 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 19 Jun 92 p 8

["K.F." report on Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa talk with German journalists in Tokyo on 18 June: "The Structure of the United Nations Is Completely Outdated"]

[Text] Tokyo, 18 June—Japanese Prime Minister Miyazawa has confirmed the willingness of his government to participate in the establishment of a new world peace order. There is consensus among the population on this issue as well as on the need for Japan to make a financial contribution to this. Referring to the often-mentioned demand that Japan should assume a bigger role at the end of the cold war and that it should assume greater political responsibility in the world, Miyazawa stated: "We are aware of our moral obligation." Japan will do everything it can. Miyazawa mentioned the law on the participation of Japanese soldiers in UN peacekeeping missions, whose adoption was preceded by vehement political disputes and which the opposition rejects on grounds that the law is not compatible with the constitutional regulations concerning the task of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces.

In an effort to dispel fears in the Asian-Pacific region that Japan's ambitions might go beyond participation in UN peace missions, Miyazawa pointed out: "Japan does not want to become a military superpower." "And we will not use military force abroad either," he added. Thus, the prime minister indirectly ruled out future participation of Japanese troops in an armed intervention legitimized by the United Nations, as the one to liberate Kuwait from Iraqi occupation. Despite these restrictions, he promised to do "everything possible" to support UN efforts in Cambodia at the moment.

Miyazawa reaffirmed his country's desire to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council. Japan will become a member in a "natural way," and the United Nations will develop "in the right way." Their structure is based on the events of World War II, as a result of which Japan and Germany were "defined as hostile states." This alone shows "that the structure of the United Nations is completely outdated." Numerous states are advocating Japan's permanent membership in the Security Council, said Miyazawa, who did not elaborate on whether he would consider such a status desirable for Germany, too.

In a talk with German journalists, the Japanese prime minister also commented on Japan's expectations concerning the meeting of the heads of state and government of the seven major industrialized nations in Munich in July. This will be the first G-7 summit after the collapse of the Soviet Union. It will be important to find ways to integrate the new independent states in the community of democracies and market economies. "This is a question of historic significance." The seven nations want to discuss this issue with Russian President Yeltsin after the actual summit. Miyazawa rejected suspicions that Japan is not ready to grant substantive aid to Russia so long as Russia does not return the northern territories—three islands and a group of islands of the southern Kuril islands, which the Soviet Union occupied immediately after the end of World War II. Japan does not pursue a "land-for-money" policy, Miyazawa stressed. It is not true either that Japan does not want to help Russia. The $2.5 billion promised to Russia has not been released so far because the Russian side is "not yet ready" to receive the money. Japan will make its contribution to the aid package for Russia involving $24 billion that was announced by Chancellor Kohl and President Bush, promised Miyazawa, whose government expressed surprise at Kohl's and Bush's announcement in April. The Japanese prime minister referred to Germany's policy toward the Soviet Union in connection with German reunification. The FRG only granted new aid to Moscow whenever there were "concessions and progress" on the Soviet side. This was the case when Gorbachev officially agreed to German unification and when he agreed to the united Germany becoming a member of NATO. Rejecting Western criticism, Miyazawa stated: "I would not describe the policy of the FRG as a land-for-money policy." All G-7 states want to achieve with their assistance that democracy and market economy consolidate, and that the "remnants of Stalinism" are removed from Russian foreign policy. The northern territories are a symbol of these Stalinist remnants. Japan wants partnership with Russia, Prime Minister Miyazawa stressed. He expressed the hope that President Yeltsin's promise that Russia's foreign policy will be determined by "law and justice" will also apply to Japan and the treatment of the islands.

Miyazawa dampened optimistic expectations that a "universal solution" to overcoming the stagnating growth of the world economy will be found in Munich. The seven major industrialized nations should assume their "joint responsibility" for the world economy, but "all participating states are sovereign," he added. In this connection, Miyazawa expressed understanding for Germany's interest rate policy, which is confronted with international calls for a reduction of the German prime rate. Germany is facing "big problems" resulting from the integration of the new laender into the German economy, he pointed out.

Indian Prime Minister's Visit Activities Reported

Meets With Industrialists

BK2206162292 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, began his engagements on the first day of his visit to Japan today with the business meeting with top industrialists in Tokyo. The chief executives of three Japanese corporate giants, Mr. Sekizawa of Fujitsu, Mr. Morohashi of Mitsubishi and Miss Suzuki of Suzuki Motors, called on him this morning and conveyed the great appreciation of India's new economic policies. Mr. Rao told them that the Government has implemented a number of measures of unprecedented nature in the economic field and reforms are a continuing process. He said the government is prepared to remove all impediments on the way to implementing the reforms. He also suggested exploring the possibility of investing in non-conventional energy sources, gas-based power units, and computer software. The captains of the Japanese industry expressed the desire to invest in computer hardware and told Mr. Rao that new policies are very encouraging for investment in several other fields.

The prime minister's official engagements will begin tomorrow with the ceremonial welcome at Akasaka Palace where he is staying. Apart from talks with Japanese Prime Minister Miyazawa, Mr. Rao will have another business meeting tomorrow.

Stresses Strong Indian Market

OW2306071992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0628 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 KYODO—Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao urged Japanese companies Tuesday to take note of India's fast-growing consumer class as markets in North America and Europe become more difficult to penetrate.

India's middle class is already over 200 million strong, larger than the population of Japan, Rao told the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry in a luncheon speech.

"India's consumers can provide you a stable and growing market at a time when your traditional markets in North American and Europe seem to be moving in the reverse direction towards protectionism," he said.

Rao, in Japan to commemorate the 40th anniversary of bilateral relations, cited economic deregulation, technically skilled workers, and traditional friendly relations as incentives for more investment and trade with India.

He said he has the political consensus to maintain the pace of economic reforms he launched when he became premier a year ago.

Since taking office as head of a minority government, Rao has spearheaded deregulations that include allowing up to 51 percent foreign capital in many sectors, partial convertibility of the rupee, and reduction of tariffs.

Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of the Japanese chamber, lauded the reforms.

While Japanese investment in India lags behind that in other Asian countries, deregulation policies there are sure to lead to greater investment over the long term, Ishikawa said in a speech.

Japanese direct investment in India reached 30 million dollars in 1990.

"A stronger bond between our countries is not only in our mutual interest but also will lead to greater stability and prosperity for all of Asia and the world," Ishikawa said.

Two-way trade between India and Japan registered 3.7 billion dollars in 1991, with a 667 million dollar surplus in India's favor.

Rao arrived Monday on a five-day official visit.

Says India's Reforms Irreversible

BK2306090792 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0730 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao, has told the captains of Japanese industry that the economic reforms launched in India are not only irreversible, but will be accelerated. He said that he could say this with confidence as he has the necessary consensus to maintain momentum. Addressing the chief executives of Japanese industry in Tokyo today, he said that there is a conducive environment in India now for investment. He said Japanese industrialists can take advantage of it. Mr. Rao told (?industrialists) that his government is also open to new ideas. The chairman of Japan's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Ishikawa, appreciated the liberalized policy and said it will lead to larger investments in India in the longer run.

Meanwhile, top ranking scientists from India and Japan have decided to set up a joint Indo-Japan council on the lines of a business council to promote science and technology and research and development. This was conveyed to Mr. Narasimha Rao by a group of five eminent Japanese scientists who called on him this morning. Briefing newsmen on the meeting, one of the scientists, Professor (Nagakoowa), said the council will promote joint research, exchange of fellowships, and workshops on topics of mutual interest. He said both India and Japan have achieved excellence in certain fields and the two can have fruitful cooperation.

Earlier, the prime minister was given a ceremonial welcome at the Akasaka Palace in Tokyo this morning. The Japanese prime minister, Mr. Miyazawa, his cabinet colleagues, and a distinguished gathering received him. A contingent from the elite palace defense security force gave him a guard of honor.

Holds Talks With Miyazawa

OW2306111392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 KYODO—The prime ministers of Japan and India agreed Tuesday to hold working-level talks on nuclear disarmament aimed at confidence-building, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Kiichi Miyazawa and P.V. Narasimha Rao reached the agreement in a summit meeting.

Rao is currently on a five-day visit to Japan through Friday as part of events marking the 40th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The official, in a briefing to reporters, said the talks were aimed at confidence-building but did not spell out the contents.

He also declined to specify whether Japan's proposal was related to its year-old policy of linking economic aid and recipient nations' policies on nuclear nonproliferation and arms reduction.

The two sides remain at odds over the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, the official said.

Miyazawa told Rao that the end of the Cold War has heightened the need for arms reduction and strengthening of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty (NPT).

Rao reiterated that India regards the NPT as favoring nations that declared they had nuclear weapons when the treaty was drawn up, the official said.

Rao told Miyazawa that India supports the complete eradication of nuclear weapons and is working through the United Nations toward that end, the official said.

India has acknowledged exploding a nuclear device in 1974 but maintains it does not possess nuclear weapons.

New Delhi agreed earlier to enter talks on nuclear disarmament with the United States.

In the meeting, Miyazawa pledged 112 billion yen in loans for fiscal 1992 starting in April, a 5 percent increase over the previous year.

In cultural aid, Japan will provide 500,000 dollars (about 6.5 million yen) to help restore Buddhist monuments and will also dispatch a mission to investigate how to help preserve traditional performing arts and crafts, the official said.

Japan is India's largest bilateral aid donor.

Miyazawa told Rao that the Japanese Government is favorably considering an invitation to Prince and Princess Akishino to visit India as part of the 40th anniversary celebrations, the official said. Prince Akishino is the younger son of Emperor Akihito.

On Wednesday, Rao, 70, is scheduled to meet separately with Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata and Minister of International Trade and Industry Kozo Watanabe, and hold a press conference.

Later in the day, Miyazawa spoke of the need to deepen relations netween Japan and India.

At a dinner party given in Rao's honor at the Prime Minister's official residence, Miyazawa said Japan is ready to throw as much support as possible behind India to help promote economic reforms.

Japan hopes for a further expansion in economic exchanges between the two countries, Miyazawa said.

Thanking his host for Japan's economic aid to India, Rao said he is convinced Japan and India can form a partnership that will be of real value for not only the two countries but for Asia and the rest of the world as well.

Urges Suspension of Nuclear Tests

BK2306092092 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0830 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Excerpt] The prime minister has called for India and Japan to speak with one voice to represent the conscience of humanity on nuclear nonproliferation. Mr. Narasimha Rao was speaking at a function at the Institute of International Affairs in Tokyo today to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Japan. He said nuclear nonproliferation has always been one of India's central concerns. He called for a convention on the elimination of nuclear weapons, a verifiable freeze on the production of fissionable material for weapons, suspension of all nuclear weapon tests, and negotiations for general and complete disarmament. Focusing attention on the widening North-South divide, Mr. Narasimha Rao called for consensus in international relations and democratization of the United Nations.

The prime minister outlined a new positive relationship with Japan based on shared interest in Asian peace and security that will enable India to concentrate on economic development. He said the dynamic success of Japan, ASEAN, and the newly industrialized economies of Asia has attracted India's attention and its economic liberalization is based on this model. Mr. Rao said the post-cold war situation and economic reforms in India offer a new window of opportunity in our relations. Recalling the age-old ties between India and Japan, Mr. Rao said the bridges of understanding built by Tagore and (Ukakura) are a source of strength for renewing bilateral relations. [passage omitted]

Meets MITI's Watanabe

OW2406035792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0332 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 KYODO—Visiting Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao on Wednesday called upon Japan to relax its trade insurance rules to encourage private investment in India, Japanese officials said.

Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) officials said Rao's request came during a 30-minute meeting with MITI Minister Kozo Watanabe.

Japan's trade insurance to guarantee private firms against risks in trade and investment in India has been limited since January last year, when India's foreign currency reserves fell below 1 billion U.S. dollars, the officials said.

Watanabe promised to review trade insurance operations for India, whose foreign currency reserves has recently recovered to some 6 billion dollars, they said.

Rao also asked for Japan's active involvement in a plan to set up a model industrial area in India, which is now under survey in cooperation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the officials said.

In this regard, he called for Japanese Government's cooperation in attracting Japanese firms to his country, they said.

Watanabe urged Rao to improve the environment for investment, saying that improvement of the infrastructure in india would help encourage Japanese investment in the country, the officials said.

Meets Hata, Calls for More Investment

OW2406044192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0350 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 KYODO—Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao on Wednesday urged Japan to increase its investments in India, saying his government's sweeping economic reforms have significantly improved the environment for foreign investment.

In a meeting with Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata, Rao said he would like Japanese investors to appreciate the changes and make an early response to them, Finance Ministry officials said.

India last summer launched radical economic reforms to attract foreign investments. The Rao administration has dramatically eased the stringent restrictions on foreign investment in India.

Hata said Japanese companies are likely to pay more attention to India as a market to pour their money in as the Japanese economy recovers, according to the officials.

Rao expressed his appreciation of the 111.9 billion yen loans to India that Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa pledged in a meeting with the Indian prime minister on Tuesday.

Hata said Japan will continue its assistance to India, which he called a politically powerful country with a large population, in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the officials said.

Holds News Conference on NPT

OW2406105792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 KYODO—Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao described the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] "discriminatory" Wednesday and called for reviewing the 22-year-old accord.

Rao told a news conference that the treaty, aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons, seems to favor states that possess nuclear weapons "and only asks other states not to proliferate."

India has acknowledged exploding a nuclear device in 1974 but maintains it does not possess nuclear weapons.

The Indian prime minister, visiting Japan to commemorate the 40th anniversary of bilateral relations, said India has consistently opposed "the existence of any nuclear weapon, any weapon of mass destruction."

Rao said Japan and India share the same view on nuclear weapons, with the only difference being that Japan has signed the treaty and India has not.

Japan, the only country ever attacked by atomic weapons, has vowed not to produce or possess nuclear weapons or allow them on Japanese territory.

Rao said that since the nonproliferation pact took effect in 1970, some countries have "taken the stand that the treaty really does not aim at total and complete nuclear disarmament."

Noting that nuclear weapons have spread despite the existence of the treaty, he said it clearly has "some imperfections."

The "only logical thing for all countries" is to start discussing "how the review should be made and if review is to be made, what modification could be made," Rao said.

"That is what has to be discussed now, not whether a country is going to sign it or not," Rao said. "This is the time for review."

The treaty is scheduled to be reviewed in 1995.

Earlier in the day, Rao met Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata and urged Japan to increase its investment in India, saying his government's sweeping economic reforms have significantly improved the environment for foreign investment.

India last summer launched radical economic reforms to attract foreign investment. Rao's year-old administration has dramatically eased the stringent restrictions on foreign investment in India.

He later told the news conference that foreign investment to complete India's infrastructure would be welcomed.

In a separate meeting with Kozo Watanabe, minister of international trade and industry, Rao called on Japan to relax its trade insurance rules to encourage private investment in India.

Watanabe promised to review trade insurance operations for India, whose foreign currency reserves have recently recovered to some 6 billion dollars.

Rao had an audience with Emperor Akihito at the Imperial Palace shortly before noon Wednesday.

Rao, whose five-day visit began Monday, met Tuesday with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. He is to leave Japan from Osaka airport Friday after visiting western Japan.

Government To Provide Thailand With Loans

OW2306214192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1456 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 KYODO—Japan will provide Thailand with over 700 million dollars in yen loans in fiscal 1992, which began April 1, Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin said Tuesday. Asa told reporters at the Japan National Press Club that Japan has committed itself to providing the funds under its 17th yen loan package, which he said is expected to be signed by September of this year.

The Thai foreign minister also said Japan has agreed to provide another 150 million dollars for the ASEAN-Japan development fund project "in the very near future." ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, links Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Asa also said Japan's Prince and Princess Akishino are planning to visit Thailand in September. Prince Akishino is the younger son of Emperor Akihito. He said the forthcoming royal visit will repeat "the happy memory and the great privilege" that the Thai people were given last September when Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko visited Thailand.

Autorama To Market S. Korean-Made Car in Japan

OW2006063092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0559 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—Autorama Inc., an automobile dealer affiliated with Mazda Motor Corp., will market in Japan passenger cars produced by Kia Motors Corp. of South Korea from July, Mazda officials said Saturday.

Autorama will sell a 1300 cc model called Fastiva Beta that was originally developed in a joint project between Kia, Mazda, and Ford Motor Co. of the United States.

Mazda will sell the cars under the Ford brand for about 1 million yen each, the officials said.

Aiming at monthly sales of 200 cars, Mazda expects to receive permission to sell them in Japan from the Transport Ministry next week, they said.

Kanemaru Criticizes SDPJ for Mass Resignations

OW2306090392 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 20 Jun 92

[From "NHK News" program]

[Text] In a lecture delivered today in Tokyo, Vice President Kanemaru of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] rapped the main opposition Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] for employing "ox walk" tactics against the UN Peacekeeping Operations [PKO] Cooperation Bill.

In the lecture, Vice President Kanemaru went on to say: Thanks to assistance from other nations of the world, Japan has developed itself as it is after being defeated in the war. In view of this fact, it should be a matter of course for the Diet to enact the PKO bill to enable Japan to make an international contribution. Actions taken by the main opposition party against the bill should not be permissible.

In this way, the vice president of the governing party renewed his harsh criticism of the SDPJ for employing the ox walk tactic and tendering the resignation of House of Representatives members affiliated to the party.

Meanwhile, Secretary General Yonezawa of the opposition Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] held a news conference in Miyasaki city. On the same issue of the SDPJ mass resignation, the secretary general of the opposition party said: Since the current Diet session has come to a close, the speaker of the House of Representatives is to handle the general resignation. My personal view is that Speaker Sakurauchi will ultimately turn down an application from the SDPJ for the general resignation.

At the news conference, Secretary General Yonezawa went on to say: I have heard that some LDP lawmakers are proposing a delay in deciding on the general resignation until after the upper house elections. I distrust such a proposal.

In this way, the secretary general of the opposition party checked moves by the LDP to delay the decision.

Speaking at a news conference held today in Osaka, Secretary General Yamahana of the SDPJ stressed that his party would continue to ask Speaker Sakurauchi to accept the general resignation tendered by SDPJ parliamentarians.

Secretary General Yamahana said: If the general resignation is accepted, this would inevitably lead to the dissolution of the House of Representatives and a general election. If the general resignation is rejected, this would expose the arbitrariness of the LDP, the Komeito and the DSP which have ignored parliamentary rules.

Government To Hold Upper House Election 26 Jul

OW2306015492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0145 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 KYODO—The government decided at a cabinet meeting Tuesday to hold a House of Councillors election on July 26.

The official campaign for the election will begin on July 8.

Half of the 252 seats in the upper house are put up for election once every three years.

At stake in the coming election are 50 seats in proportional representation constituencies and 76 seats in the 47 prefectural electoral districts.

LDP, Businesses Urge Pre-Summit Economic Steps

OW2206043592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0404 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—Key politicians and business leaders agreed Monday that the Japanese economy is so sick that the government needs to do something at the earliest possible time, if possible before the summit meeting of major economies in July.

The agreement was reached during a morning meeting between top officials of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), including Secretary General Tamisuke Watanuki, and officials of the four major business lobbies, including the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

Both sides were agreed that the economy remains at a low despite the government's emergency economic measures, announced in March, with a depressed business sentiment now covering all industrial sectors.

In response to appeals from business for additional economic steps, LDP officials said the party is well aware of the need to unveil before the Munich summit meeting on July 6 at least its intention to compile a supplementary budget, though the details of the measure may take some more time to decide.

The governing party, however, seemed unwilling to act just for the foundering Tokyo stock market.

The party officials said the market is now in a necessary "adjustment phase" after the collapse of the speculative "bubble," the term applied to the astronomical asset inflation during the 1980s.

They apparently echoed remarks last Friday by Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata, who said it is not necessary for the government to take any stopgap measures to revive the sagging market.

The governing party also sought support from the business world in the House of Councillors elections next month. The party expects the economy to be a focal point in the campaign.

Economic Package To Be Unveiled Before Summit

OW2306031792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0309 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 KYODO—The pump-priming measures to be taken by Japan this year will be worth about 6 trillion yen, including a proposed large supplementary budget, government sources said Tuesday.

They made the comment regarding Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's orders Monday to leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to prepare an outline of measures to boost the slowing economy.

They said the measures should be similar in scale to the 1987 pump-priming measures worth 6 trillion yen.

Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata, speaking at a press conference after a regular cabinet meeting Tuesday, said that the government will announce the framework of another economic boosting package before the summit meeting of the seven major industrialized nations in early July.

Hata said the government must take steps to prevent the prospect of scanty public works spending in the second half of fiscal 1992 hampering the economy's recovery.

"(Prime Minister Kiichi) Miyazawa will have to tell his counterparts at the summit meeting that Japan will take good care of the economy," Hata said.

Miyazawa is scheduled to leave Japan at the end of June to attend the annual summit meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) leading industrialized countries slated for early July in Munich.

The finance minister, however, said the government will not announce at the summit any specific figures concerning the expected supplementary budget.

"The summit is not a place to announce such things," he said.

Hata went to say that the government will cope with the situation carefully after assessing the effects of the measures it has already taken.

The government announced an economic rescue package on March 31, which included a 75-percent front-loading of public works expenditures for fiscal 1992.

Hata said the new economic stimulus package is unlikely to include cuts in interest rates.

The current level of interest rates, he said, is low enough for corporate investments, and the slow growth of the money supply is not a product of high interest rates.

The Bank of Japan (BOJ) said Monday that Japan's broad money supply—M2 plus certificates of deposit—grew at a record slow pace in May.

"I don't think the level of interest rates are in any way restricting the money supply growth," Hata said.

He attributed the slow growth in the money supply to the reluctance of companies to increase capital investment for boosting production.

It is also due, Hata said, to the fact that the level of corporate liquidity is still high and so companies have other means of raising funds, such as issuing bonds.

The finance minister said the government will not come to the rescue of the faltering stock market.

The government should not intervene in the stock market, he said.

Hata stressed the importance of the securities industry making its own efforts to regain investors' trust and to make stock investments more attractive in terms of dividends.

Takeshi Noda, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, declined to discuss the scale of the proposed supplementary budget.

Speaking to reporters, Noda said the budget scale would be decided on immediately before implementation.

He also said the current low stock prices do not reflect Japan's economic fundamentals.

International Trade and Industry Minister Kozo Watanabe said the government should adopt the new pump-priming measures—including a tax break on business investment, the government's investment and loan program, and aid to smaller industries—before the Munich summit of industrialized nations early next month.

He indicated he agreed with LDP Vice President Shin Kanemaru that the measures should generate new domestic demand of 8 trillion yen so that Japan will achieve its target of 3.5 percent real economic growth in fiscal 1992.

Watanabe also called for a drastic tax cut to boost domestic demand.

Miyazawa Considering Use of Debt-Financing Bonds

OW2206043892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0409 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told private-sector economists Monday that he is considering using deficit-financing bonds to finance a supplementary budget as a way to revitalize the faltering economy, one of the economists said.

Koichiro Minaguchi, president of the Nomura Research Institute, told reporters the prime minister said that although he is considering the issuing of such bonds, he is concerned that it could have a serious political impact and rekindle the "bubble economy."

The bubble economy is the term applied to asset inflation accompanied by easy credit that occurred in the late 1980s.

The government has managed to avoid deficit-financing bonds since fiscal 1990, when it stopped issuing such debts for the first time in 15 years.

Miyazawa invited Minaguchi and four other economists to his office to exchange views on the July summit of seven major industrial nations in Munich, Germany.

Money Supply Growth Declines To Record Low

OW2206112392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—Japan's broad money supply grew at a record slow pace in May as corporate capital demand remained weak and money shifted to financial instruments that are not included in the money supply statistics, the Bank of Japan (BOJ) said Monday.

The M2 plus certificates of deposits (CDs), the benchmark money supply measure, grew an average 1.1 percent in May from a year earlier, down from 1.6 percent in April and the slowest-ever expansion, the BOJ said.

A BOJ official briefing reporters said the sluggish demand for capital among companies kept the money supply growth in a steady downtrend.

The official said the shift of money to the newly introduced money market fund also served to depress money supply growth.

Pointing out the steady growth of the broad measure of liquidity and the high level of corporate liquidity, the official said, "(the slowing money supply growth) is not hampering corporate financing."

The broad liquidity posted a 4.3 percent year-on-year growth in May, slightly lower than a 4.4 percent increase in the four straight previous months and also the slowest ever tempo of expansion.

But the official said, "I don't see any significant change in the trend in May."

The BOJ official admitted there is a considerable possibility the average money supply growth in the April-June quarter will fall short of the central bank projection of around 2 percent.

The official also said the recent money supply trend is somewhat different from the pattern seen in the past monetary easing period.

In the late stages of an economic downturn, money supply usually picks up before an upturn of the economy as falling interest rates rev up asset transactions, he said.

"But the pattern doesn't hold up this time around," he said, arguing that is another reason for the stagnant money supply growth.

Takunori Kobayashi, an economist at Daiwa Institute of Research, said the recent readings of money supply growth attest the need of both further monetary easing and fiscal stimulus.

"Unless the BOJ eases its grip on money again and the government comes up with another sizable fiscal stimulus, the demand for capital will remain soft for many months to come," Kobayashi said.

But the central bank appears to be avoiding making the economy too dependent on monetary policy for the thrust it needs, he said.

Mieno Sees 'Bright Signs' for Economic Recovery

OW2306050992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0449 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno said Tuesday that the outlook for a recovery in the domestic economy is bright, adding that inventory adjustment is progressing at full swing.

"There are bright signs (for economic recovery)," Mieno said, citing firm capital expenditure by corporations, mainly manufacturers, and housing investment.

"The level of economic activity remains relatively high," Mieno said in an address to a gathering of business executives in Tokyo.

Mieno described the ongoing inventory adjustment as "an unavoidable process toward a balanced economy."

Cabinet Sets Lower Ceiling on Budget Requests

OW2306041192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 KYODO—The cabinet took a first step toward preparing the fiscal 1993 budget Tuesday by setting a ceiling on budgetary requests that calls for high growth in overseas aid while holding down growth in defense outlays.

The ceiling, formally endorsed at a cabinet meeting in the morning, set the stage for ministries and agencies to seek a maximum 4.8 percent rise in general operating outlays, or policy-related spending, for fiscal 1993 starting next April.

The increase would push general operating outlays—the general account minus debt servicing costs and taxes granted to local governments—above the 40 trillion yen level for the first time ever, totaling 40,548.8 billion yen.

The 4.8 percent increase is the second highest, after the 5.2 percent growth limit set in the fiscal 1992 budget, since the government imposed a nongrowth ceiling in fiscal 1982.

Among other politically sensitive spending categories, the guideline sets a limit of 9.4 percent for increases in foreign aid outlays, or those for official development assistance, compared with fiscal 1992 budget levels.

The growth rate would be lower than the 9.8 percent spike in fiscal 1992, but is still sharply higher than the 4.8 percent overall growth ceiling set for the next fiscal year.

The growth ceiling is set at 3.6 percent for defense spending requests, the lowest growth since the government imposed a ceiling on budget requests in fiscal 1961.

While setting the ceiling on general-account budget requests, the cabinet endorsed plans to boost a special account for public works that could help improve social infrastructure, by 50 billion yen to 250 billion yen.

On top of this, the cabinet approved plans to maintain a 200 billion yen special account for public works, following Japan's pledge to the United States to spend 430 trillion yen over 10 years from fiscal 1991 for public works.

It also decided to set aside a 110 billion yen special account to help finance studies on daily life, to help implement Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's pledge to achieve a higher general quality of life in Japan.

Government ministries and agencies are to submit their budget requests to the Finance Ministry by the end of August, based on which the Finance Ministry will map out a draft budget that provides the required rigid framework for government spending by the end of this year.

Government Agency Calls for 'Technoglobalism'

OW2206112592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—Japan should pursue fundamental research on industrial science and technology and share its results with the world community, a government agency said in a report released Monday.

The second quadrennial report on industrial technology compiled by the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology stressed the need for "technoglobalism," or the pursuit of global development of industrial technology by expanding its worldwide distribution and transfer.

While admitting Japan's inadequate contribution to basic research, the report said it is important to apply fundamental knowledge to meet market needs through research and development.

Since Japan has an outstanding ability to create new products and technology from basic knowledge, the nation should make its knowhow available to the world, the report said.

The report also stressed the need to increase the budget for basic research activities at Japanese universities and national institutes.

It also urged Japan to help developing countries nurture individuals who could handle advanced technology, as well as to disclose information and transfer technology.

North Korea

New U.S. Defense Posture Denounced

SK2206231992 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0010 GMT 14 Jun 92

[NODONG SINMUN 14 June special article: "Offensive Strategy in the Name of Defense"]

[Text] According to the Voice of America, a high-ranking U.S. official revealed four important elements of the United States' new defense posture while making a recent speech. According to the official, the four important elements are a strong strategic deterrence; maintainence of U.S. forces stationed overseas; the capability to deal rapidly with immediate threats in case of an emergency; and the capability to reorganize forces needed to deal with future threats. He said this is the United States' new defense posture, but after examining its contents, we realize this posture discloses only a new offensive strategy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The cold war structure of the past—confrontation between the big powers—is collapsing, but the old forces of the imperialists remain as they are. The imperialists are still pursuing their ambition to dominate the world.

The unchanged ambition of the United States is to dominate the world. The new world order the U.S. ruling class is advocating signifies the ambition to establish single domination over the whole world after the cold war ends and to establish an order that gives it a free hand over the world.

We can say that the four important elements of the new defense posture is a strategy of strength to militarily support this kind of order the United States is initiating. This is clearly conspicuous because a strong strategic deterrence must be maintained.

As everyone knows, confrontation between the two big powers ended because the cold war came to an end. Therefore, the so-called deterrence and so on and military superiority to fulfill the confrontation are no longer necessary.

While emphasizing the U.S. role as a world ruler, the United States declares that to fulfill this kind of role, it must continue to remain a big power and that a suitable military might must be maintained. This is in reality a pledge by the United States to secure military superiority and defeat all countries of the world through strength. For the United States to maintain a strong strategic deterrence means that it will provide necessary strategic forces to realize this goal.

The type of deterrence the United States is talking about means military domination over all countries of the world. By maintaining a strong strategic deterrence, the U.S. ruling class is trying to firmly guarantee military superiority and thus, is trying to reign over the whole world as the single ruler.

It is no coincidence for the 10 March edition of the Swiss paper NOUVEAU QUOTIDIEN to write that the Pentagon is dreaming of America as the world's only military policeman. To maintain strong strategic forces of aggression, the United States is seeking to develop more high-powered new and modern nuclear weapons and conventional weapons under the cloak of arms reduction, rather than reduce slightly and abolish old and useless nuclear weapons and conventional weapons.

The new defense posture of the United States is an offensive strategy because it means this strategy demands the United States continue to station its forces overseas.

With the end of the cold war and confrontation between the big powers, the people's intent to build an independent, free, and peaceful new world opposing domination, subordination, aggression, and war have increased all the more. Also, a phase of detente gradually is being created internationally.

Realizing arms reduction and abolishing and withdrawing foreign military bases and foreign troops that are legacies of the cold war are the era's desperate demand. Nevertheless, the United States is ignoring this demand and is continuing to maintain its military bases and forces overseas.

The U.S. authorities say future regional crises and regional disputes are key elements that infringe upon U.S. interests. They are putting forth regional strategy as a basis of world strategy in dealing with these kinds of situations.

At a briefing on the strategy to guarantee national security in August 1991, a high-ranking U.S. official officially declared that the blockade strategy against the Soviet Union, which had been the pillar of U.S. national strategy for over 40 years, has come to an end. In the future, he stated, the United States' central strategic task will be to resolve regional disputes.

Nevertheless, today the United States is turning its spearhead of blockade, restraint, and control to the world's major resource regions and strategically important places and is committing acts of interference and destruction in these regions. U.S. authorities say the U.S. Navy and Army stationed overseas are contributing to international stability. This is nothing but sophistry to justify this kind of act.

To realize regional strategy, the United States is in reality qualitatively strengthening its forces overseas with new weapons and equipment and is endlessly enhancing its fighting capability so that it can rapidly and effectively interfere in regional crises and disputes. The goals of further strengthening the rapid deployment of forces and taking measures to increase Air Force and Navy forces are aimed at this kind of purpose.

In reality, the United States forecasted seven war scenarios related to potential disputes in which the U.S. military can participate, and in accordance with this, provided for sufficient equipment and weapons to carry out a large-scale localized war.

The headquarters chairman of the U.S. Chiefs of Staff said the U.S. military strategy is changing from a world war scenario to a localized war scenario. This shows that the regional strategy of the United States is nothing but a war strategy.

To say that it is necessary for the United States to have the capability to rapidly deal with immediate threats in case of an emergency and the capability to reorganize forces necessary to deal with future threats means the United States must have a war capability to realize its regional strategy.

The Korean peninsula is taking the brunt of U.S. regional strategy. The U.S. ruling class regards South Korea as the most important place to maintain its forces in the Asian and Pacific region. This is being put forth as the most important task in regional strategy at this time as a stepping stone to gain supremacy over our Republic. This is clearly shown from the fact that our country is the first target among the localized war scenarios drawn up by the U.S. military.

Refusing to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea; opposing the inspection of U.S. nuclear bases and nuclear weapons in South Korea; strengthening joint military exercises by the U.S. forces and South Korean puppet army; continued commotions against our nonexistent nuclear threat; and talk about resuming the Team Spirit joint military exercise—these unusual maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities show us what they are aiming at.

The four important elements of the U.S. new defense posture show that even though people seek peace and progress and the situation demands detente and arms reduction, the United States is enslaved in the anachronistic fantasy to dauntlessly dominate the world by strength.

If the United States truly hopes to achieve world peace, stability, and mankind's progress and prosperity, it should not cling to the cold war way of thinking, but should throw away its position of strength and move toward establishing and developing true relations with all countries of the world based on independence, equality, and reciprocity.

U.S., South Denounced for Nuclear 'Commotion'

SK2006144092 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Commentary by station commentator Yun Pyong-son: "New Conspiracy Between the Master and His Running Dog"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and South Korean authorities are finding fault with us and frantically kicking up new nuclear commotions. The so-called policy review committee meeting between the United States and South Korea recently held in Hawaii, the United States, is one of these commotions.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean authorities reportedly agreed at the meeting to continue to shelve the reduction of the U.S. Forces occupying the South until we completely give up nuclear development. They also reportedly acknowledged the possibility of resuming the Team Spirit joint military exercise. In other words, under the pretext of our nonexistent nuclear development, they intend to discard even the plan to reduce the U.S. Forces, which was intended to pretend to withdraw forces, and to continue the Team Spirit joint military exercise, a test nuclear war and preliminary war.

This is a criminal plot between the master and his running dog, which is intended to continue to kick up antirepublic maneuvers using our nuclear issue as an excuse. It is a vicious challenge to those of us, who are making every sincere effort to resolve the nuclear issue.

As everyone knows, we, who are waging an anti-(?occupation) and antinuclear struggle for peace, have neither the intention, the capability, nor the need to develop nuclear weapons. We have repeatedly made this clear.

The first nonregular inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] recently took place in our country according to the Nuclear Safeguards Accords signed between us and the IAEA. We opened up, and even showed nuclear facilities not included on the agency's inspection list, in a bid to dispel some countries' worry over our nuclear development and to let the inspection proceed smoothly.

The IAEA inspection team expressed its satisfaction with this, and the broad social circles in the world welcomed and positively assessed this.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean authorities are making a fuss over the alleged nuclear development, even at this time when the IAEA's inspection of us went smoothly. As a result of the inspection, the suspicion about our republic's will for denuclearization was found to be groundless,. They are doing so because the IAEA's nuclear inspection proved their allegation on the nuclear weapon development to be false, which has put them in an awkward situation, and because, as a result, they intend to diminish the gravity of the outcome of the IAEA's nuclear inspection and to find an excuse for the so-called special inspection [tuksusachal].

The rascals are attempting to hold on to the issue of our nuclear weapon development, to perpetuate the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggression forces, and to realize their criminal ambition for northward invasion by further accelerating preparations for a new war. This is proven by the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities say that they would withhold the plan to withdraw the U.S. Forces and resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise. They are doing so today, when the North and South adopted and effectuated the North-South agreement and the joint denuclearization declaration, which pledged not to invade each other with the force of arms and when threat of southward invasion cannot work any more.

As a matter of fact, the United States and South Korean authorities are in no position and are not qualified to argue with us over nuclear development and nuclear inspection. It is the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers, national betrayers, that have brought numbers of nuclear weapons into Korean peninsula and turned South Korea into the biggest advanced nuclear base in the Far East.

Nevertheless, they are finding fault with us, who neither have nuclear weapons nor intend to produce them, and frantically kicking up antirepublic commotions. This is a brazen act, like thieves calling others thieves.

The South Korean rulers are raising barriers to dialogue with their fellow countrymen to resolve the nuclear issue and dancing to the tune of the U.S. imperialist master, who intends to make our people victims of nuclear weapons. Their treacherous act is intolerable.

The denuclearization of Korean peninsula is an unanimous demand of all the Korean people and peace-loving people in the world. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities should not adhere to the groundless theory of nuclear weapons development and mislead public opinion. Instead, they should respond to our demand for overall inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea.

U.S. Envoy Says Forces To Remain in Korea

SK2406045292 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0438 GMT 24 Jun 92

["Provocative Outburst Revealing Aggressive Design"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Gregg addressing a gathering at the headquarters of the U.S. Second Infantry Division in South Korea June 22 reportedly said it is the U.S. policy to keep the U.S. forces on the Korean peninsula even after Korea's reunification, if anyone wants that.

This outburst revealed the criminal scheme to perpetuate the military occupation of South Korea and extend the present colonial ruling system in South Korea to the North.

All Koreans in the North, South and overseas demand that the U.S. forces, the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings and the chief obstacle to national reunification, withdraw from South Korea at an early date. To this end, they are vigorously fighting in various forms.

The progressive people of the world express positive support and solidarity for the Korean people's just struggle and demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces.

The U.S. ambassador to South Korea, going against this trend of the times, made the outburst challenging the Korean people's cause of reunification.

This shows that the bellicose circles of the United States, falling behind the trend of the times, still harbor the ambition to dominate other countries and nations with strength.

Chang Chol-Led Delegation Returns From PRC

SK2306155592 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1545 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA)—A DPRK Government cultural delegation led by Vice-Premier and Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol returned home today after visiting China.

It was met at the airport by Chairman of the State Education Commission Choe Ki-yong, officials concerned and Councillor of the Chinese Embassy here Jiang Zhengcai.

Foreign Minister Greets Venezuelan Counterpart

SK2306114192 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1016 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Fernando

Ochoa Antich upon his appointment as foreign minister of the Republic of Venezuela.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop, the message wished him success in his responsible work.

Newspaper Delegation Departs for Japan

SK2306113992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA)—A delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by its editor-in-chief Hyon Chun-kuk left here today for a visit to Japan.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Kang Tok-so, deputy chief editor of NODONG SINMUN, and officials concerned.

U.S. Scholar Arrives in Pyongyang 23 Jun

SK2306234592 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA)—William Taylor, vice-director of the U.S. Center for Strategic and International Studies, arrived here today by plane.

Christians, Scholars Delegation Leaves for U.S.

SK2406113192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—A Korean Christians and scholars delegation headed by Kang Yong-sop, chairman of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Korean Christians Federation (KCF), left here Tuesday for the United States.

It was seen off at the airport by General Secretary of the C.C., the KCF Ko Ki-chon.

30 Jun JNCC Meeting Considered 'Rather Late'

SK2306134592 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Choe U-chin, chairman of the North side to the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Commission [JNCC], sent a telephone message to Kong No-myong, chairman of the South side, on 23 June.

The telephone message indicated the following:

Correctly resolving the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula is a very important issue affecting the destiny of the 70 million fellow countrymen and is an urgent national task at present. Therefore, up until now, we worked sincerely and made every effort to thoroughly fulfill the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, which was agreed upon by the North and South and solemnly declared before the nation and the world.

Our side had repeatedly proposed to your side to hold the sixth round of JNCC meetings on 16 June and asked your side to respond to this proposal time and again, which was part of our effort to thoroughly fulfill the joint declaration on denuclearization.

If your side had truly intended to sincerely fulfill the joint declaration on denuclearization, your side should have accepted our proposal without fail. Nevertheless, your side not only ignored our repeated proposal but also spread the groundless rumor that the JNCC meetings had ruptured, thus making it impossible to hold the JNCC meeting on 16 June. We express deep regret to your side over this.

Your side must no longer create artificial obstacles and difficulties in the JNCC's work, but approach the work for removing the very source of the nuclear threat on the Korean peninsula with a sincere attitude and stance.

We are notifying you that we will go to the conference room on 30 June to participate in the sixth round of JNCC meetings, though we consider it rather late.

Yi In-mo Says Reunification 'Dearer Wish'

SK2006111092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—Old man Yi In-mo, a former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army and an unconverted long-term prisoner, told Yi Su-yun, a reporter of the South Korean paper HANGYORE SINMUN, that national reunification is his dearer wish than reunion with his family.

Looking back upon his past life, Yi In-mo could hardly repress indignation at the barbarous tortures of prisoners by police, especially at its attempt to force "conversion" upon them.

Asked why he refused to be converted, he answered: "I thought it was as good as yielding to the Japanese imperialists to yield to the same method used by them when they invaded our country. I refused to write a declaration of conversion not to betray my wife and comrades of Mt. Chiri".

After expressing his longing for his native home, he decisively rejected the offer of the South Korean authorities to allow him to meet his family, if he invites six members of it in the direct line from the North. It is my dearer wish to see early the reunification of the country than to taste the personal pleasure at meeting my family, he said.

South Urged To Release Yi In-mo, Others

SK2006105892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 20 Jun 92

["Unconverted Long-Term Prisoners Must Be Released Quickly"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities must send old man Yi In-mo back to the northern half of the country without delay, discontinue at once inhumane persecution of unconverted long-term prisoners and release them, says NODONG SINMUN today in a by-lined article.

Recalling that a large number of patriots who fought for the reunification of the country and the democratization of society are now subject to severe punishment and tortures as long-term prisoners at the "Chongju House of Care and Custody" and prisons in South Korea, the author of the article says:

The successive South Korean authorities bound unconverted long-term prisoners hand and foot under the "National Security Law," the "Public Security Act," the "Law on Supervision for Public Peace" and other fascist laws and left no stone unturned in their attempt to force "ideological conversion" upon them.

They have resorted to barbarous tortures, such as pouring cold water on the stripped bodies of unconverted long-term prisoners in winter to be frozen before beating with sticks, hanging them upside down and pouring filthy water into their noses, searing their eyes, noses and mouths with a hot iron.

A typical instance of it is the case of old man Yi In-mo, with his ribs and leg bones broken.

Innumerable are those who were deprived of their lives in prison by hangmen's heinous and brutal suppression and persecution.

According to a South Korean newspaper, 235 prisoners died in prison from January 1980 to July 1989, an overwhelming majority of them political pisoners including long-term prisoners who refused to be converted.

The successive South Korean ruling quarters' brutal persecution of those long-term prisoners is unpardonable, worst violation of human rights and anti-national crime.

The South Korean authorities' announcement that there is no political prisoner and torture has been abolished in South Korea is a whopping lie.

Group Condemns South for Human Rights Violations

SK2406114792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—The International Jurists Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea issued a statement on June 10 denouncing the South Korean authorities' violations of human rights.

Although the inter-Korean agreement adopted last year has opened a way of satisfactorily guaranteeing human rights in South Korea, encroachment upon human rights never ceases there, said the statement, and went on:

The South Korean authorities suppressed demonstrations of students, turned down the demand of Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] for North-South student talks and keep numerous political prisoners in prison, subjecting them to all manner of tortures.

South 'Crackdown on People' Condemned

SK2406052092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 24 Jun 92

["NODONG SINMUN on South Korean Authorities' Crackdown on People"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—A news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today comments on the ruthless crackdown on people by the South Korean authorities these days.

Recalling that the South Korean rulers mobilized some 1,000 police troops to totally block an all-citizens rally scheduled in Kwangju on June 20, firing tear gas at protesters, and are driving suppressive forces even to the campus, streets and workplaces, the analyst says:

The South Korean authorities are making quite a noise as if "democracy" has been brought to South Korea since the "June 29 declaration," advertising it as "a result" of their administration.

The stark reality of South Korea, however, proves that nothing has changed in the conditions of people under the "Sixth Republic regime."

At present, the people's struggle for the establishment of a democratic government is gaining momentum in South Korea with the "presidential elections" slated for the yearend.

The South Korean authorities, undergoing a crisis in face of the people's massive action, are trying to find a way out of it in their customary crackdown.

But it will only reveal more glaringly the wretched position of those who cannot prolong their remaining days for a moment without sword brandishing.

Korean Paper in Japan Condemns South Ruling Party

SK2306113892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 23 Jun 92

["'DLP's' Scheme To Stay in Power Under Fire"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA)—MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans published in Japan, carried an article denouncing the "Democratic Liberal Party" (DLP) for seeking the security and extension of power by despicable means.

Noting that a political structure of weak ruling party and strong opposition camp came into being as a result of the

"DLP's" defeat in the 14th "general elections," the paper said it was a political reflection of the people's will.

It said:

The "DLP" is expanding its influence by drawing into it opposition and independent "assemblyman-elects," but this is apparently contradictory to the people's will manifested in the "general elections" and an act of mocking the people.

The Unification National Party exposed the fact that the "DLP is winning successful candidates over to its side by dint of power or with tax inspection as a weapon."

Even if the "DLP" took a majority of seats by absorbing successful candidates, this does not show the mightiness of the present ruling quarters but reveals its fabrication, the paper said.

Daily Discusses 'Revolutionary Mass Line'

SK2306114292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 23 Jun 92

["Revolutionary Mass Line Is Supreme Principle of Party and State Activities"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 23 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today stresses that the revolutionary mass line is the supreme principle of party and state activities.

The essence of the revolutionary mass line lies in defending the interests of the popular masses, faithfully serving them, uniting them behind the leader by educating and remoulding them and carrying on the revolution and construction by enlisting their strength. The article says, and continues:

The revolutionary mass line which lets the popular masses hold the position of the master of the state and society and discharge their responsibility and role as such is the supreme principle of the party and state activities.

In the socialist society, the working class party is the guiding hard-core unit of the popular masses which is obligated to lead the struggle of the masses in keeping with their demand and interests and the power of the socialist state is a people's power whose mission it is to control in a uniform way the independent and creative activities of the popular masses, the master of society. The revolutionary mass line is the supreme principle of such activities of the working-class party and socialist state.

The popular masses are the master of power and of socialist politics in the socialist society.

The popular masses being in charge of politics in the socialist society, only when the state believes in and relies on the creative efforts of the popular masses can it solve correctly all the questions arising in controlling society and guide the masses to discharge their responsibility and role as the master in controlling society.

Official Outlines Plans for Tourism Development

SK2206222292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—Chae Hwa-sop, deputy director of the State General Guidance Bureau of Tourism, was quoted as saying that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea looks forward to an yearly influx of hundreds of thousands of foreign tourists in a few years to come.

More than 100,000 foreign tourists will be received this year.

Noting that the state directs big efforts to the development of tourism in Korea, Chae said:

The government of the DPRK respects national laws and customs and receives all the foreigners who want sightseeing in Korea, regardless of race, political view and religious belief, thus strengthening friendship among peoples.

There are in Korea the State General Guidance Bureau of Tourism at governmental level, the Korean Intourist Company, the Kumgangsan Intourist Company and the Youth Intourist Company, which engage themselves in a brisk exchange of tourists with many countries.

The tourist companies have guides who speak fluently English, French, Chinese, German, Japanese, Russian and other national languages.

The General Bureau has a training center of tourism employees which trains a sufficient number of them.

There are tourist hotels with a total accommodation of 12,000 at tourist resorts.

There are nine international hotels in Pyongyang including the Pyongyang Koryo Hotel which accommodates 1,000 visitors.

The state is building hotels with an aggregate accommodation of 10,000 in Pyongyang and Wonsan, at Lake Sijung, etc. to serve the growing number of tourists.

The Pyongyang-Wonsan-Kumgangsan, Pyongyang-Kaesong and other express highways linking main tourist resorts are open to traffic and the construction of the Pyongyang-Huichon Expressway is progressing apace.

And Pyongyang-Beijing, Pyongyang-Moscow, Pyongyang-Khabarovsk, Pyongyang-Berlin and Pyongyang-Moscow-Sofia air links are available.

Pyongyang-Tokyo air service was opened recently.

Korea called the land of morning calm from olden times abounds in famous mountains including Mt. Paektu, Mt. Kumgang and Mt. Myohyang and many cultural relics and remains telling the 5,000 year-long history, beautiful cities and grand monumental edifices.

Tourism in Korea involves sightseeing and visit to places of historical interest, undergoing treatment of well-known traditional Korean medicine and mud treatment, learning of the dance notation, taekwon-do and Korean language, and hunting and mountaineering.

The DPRK Government plans to rapidly develop tourism in a few years by making a more effective use of tourist resources and steadily increasing the investment in the building of tourist resorts.

South Korea

'Verbal Battle' Between North, U.S. Officials

SK2306151092 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] A totally unexpected verbal battle occurred today in New York between James Lilley, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, and Ho Chong, deputy chief of the North Korean mission to the United Nations.

This high-ranking North Korean official abruptly appeared at an international academic seminar. He openly revealed North Korea's situation, in which it is fretful over the nuclear issue.

While debating with Ho Chong, deputy chief of the North Korean mission, James Lilley, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, again strongly urged North Korea to completely open its nuclear facilities.

[Begin Lilley recording in English] So, I urge you very much to getting this business of challenge inspections, flexibility, timing open, equipment open, personnel open. You haven't gotten anything to hide. Open it up! Open up your bases. Open up your facilities. Open up Paekchon. That's the important thing. [end recording]

Assistant Secretary Lilley and Deputy Chief Ho Chong also engaged in a verbal battle over the issue of arms sale to the Middle East.

[Begin Ho recording in English] I think all along the United States is the largest arms supplier in the Middle East region. But you are talking now about North Korea's missile export to the Middle East. [end recording]

[Begin Lilley recording] All of our sales are open. That's why you know we are the biggest arms merchant, because everything is done openly. [end recording]

After the end of the debate, Assistant Secretary James Lilley and Deputy Chief of Mission Ho Chong met at an office in the second floor of Carnegie Hall and engaged in dialogue for about 10 minutes.

Diplomatic sources in New York observed that the unusual attendance of a high-ranking North Korean official in a seminar on Korean affairs and the expression of his position mean that North Korea is in a difficult situation over the nuclear issue and at the same time is changing its position toward international society.

North Delegate Cited on Treaties, U.S. Forces

SK2406111092 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1000 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Report by Chon Yo-ok from Tokyo]

[Text] Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported on 24 June that Mr. Yi Sam-no, North side delegate to Japan-North Korea negotiations to normalize diplomatic relations and adviser to the Arms Reduction and Peace Institute, revealed today that all treaties concluded with foreign countries by South and North Korea before reunification must be abided by even after reunification and that, if necessary, North Korea will recognize the continued stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea.

Mr. Yi made such a remark while giving an opening speech at a meeting of experts from six countries on peace on the Korean peninsula and South-North reunification. The meeting was jointly hosted by the MAINICHI SHIMBUN, the Asia Investigation Society, and the Pacific Forum of International Strategic Affairs Institute at the Japanese Management Science Institute in Honolulu, Hawaii. He also emphasized that it is especially important to revise U.S. and Japanese policies that completely favor the ROK in order to promote reunification on the Korean peninsula and South-North dialgue.

Government To Join UN Sanctions Against Serbia

SK2306145992 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] The Foreign Ministry revealed today that the government officially notified the UN Security Council of its intention to join all the sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council on the new Yugoslavian federation.

According to the sanctions, all trade with the new Yugoslavian federation comprising Serbia and Montenegro will be prohibited, the operation of aircraft, vessels, etc. will be halted, and all exchanges, including cultural, sports, and scientific and technological cooperation, also will be suspended.

Envoy To Attend Philippine Inauguration

SK2306032092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea will send former Prime Minister No Sin-yong as envoy to the Philippines' inauguration ceremony for new president Fidel Ramos, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

No will deliver President No Tae-u's congratulatory message to Ramos at the ceremony slated for June 30. He will meet with other Philippine leaders during his visit to discuss bilateral issues, the ministry said.

Video Conference on Relations Slated With Sydney

SK2406092092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0817 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Australia will hold a video conference on a variety of bilateral issues for half an hour Thursday, it was announced Wednesday.

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans and Korean Vice Foreign Minister No Chang-hui will represent their governments in the conference linking the Opera House in Sydney and Korea Telecom in Seoul.

Participants will also include Brian Scott, the Australian-side chairman of the foundation, and Yu Hyock-in, a Korean board member.

The conference will mark the inauguration of the board of directors of the Korea-Australia Foundation established last year.

Topics will be significance of the birth of the foundation and its future activities and ways to upgrade bilateral cooperation.

The foundation was launched to diversify the bilateral ties which was centered on the economic field, Korean officials said.

Envoy Elected Chairman to GATT Working Party

SK2306032392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0208 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (YONHAP)—South Korean Ambassador to Geneva Pak Su-kil was elected chairman to a General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) working party, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

The working party on association agreement between the European Community and Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland reviews the impact the tariff and non-tariff barrier reductions and other trade condition changes agreed on between the EC and the East European countries might have on the interests of Third countries.

It also reviews whether the agreement is in line with GATT's overall regulations.

Pak was formally elected chairman at the EC Council on June 19, the ministry said.

Economic Agreement Reached With Romania

SK2306090792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0839 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Romania agreed Tuesday to conclude a pact on avoidance of double taxation in the near future to promote economic cooperation.

Romania expressed full support for South Korea's position on inter-Korean nuclear inspection and thanked South Korea for economic assistance and technology cooperation.

Visiting Romanian Assistant Foreign Minister Gheorghe Tinca met with South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and discussed ways for mutual cooperation, Ministry officials said.

They agreed that the two countries should sign the accord on avoidance of double taxation as soon as possible, the officials said.

Yi relayed Seoul's appreciation for Romania's support at the United Nations last September when South Korea was trying to gain admission to the global body.

Tinca, in turn, delivered his Foreign Minister Andrian Nastase's letter of appreciation for South Korea's economic assistance and technology cooperation, officials said.

Tinca arrived Monday morning and is to meet business leaders to discuss Romanian companies' entry into the South Korean market. He departs on Thursday.

The two countries normalized ties in March 1990.

No Tae-u, Kim Yong-sam Discuss Nuclear Issue

SK2006054692 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 92 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u said yesterday that North Korea would eventually agree to the mutual inspection of nuclear facilities in the South and North due to the importance of the inter-Korean relationship.

"I think that North Korea will have no choice but to accept the mutual nuclear inspections because it knows well that inter-Korean relations cannot be improved without a solution of the nuclear issue problem," he said.

The President made the observation during his weekly meeting with Kim Yong-sam, presidential candidate and executive chairman of his ruling Democratic Liberal Party, at Chongwadae.

No stressed that the simultaneous inspection is a must, along with the inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], if suspicion about North Korea's development of nuclear weapons is to be wiped out.

He told Kim that the government is "making diverse efforts to have the North come along on the mutual inspection at an early date in accordance with the spirit of the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula."

Reacting to the North's recent allowing of an IAEA's ad hoc inspection of its nuclear facilities "affirmatively," No said that the North will accept the additional inspection before long.

"I'd like to urge the National Assembly here again to normalize its activities at the earliest possible date, thus becoming the forum of debate where overall national questions are tackled," he told Kim.

As for the postponement of the elections of mayors and provincial governors, the President said that the ruling and opposition parties should bear in mind that the "people do not want the local elections right off."

Yi Chong-chan To Leave DLP, Form New Party

SK2306065692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0616 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (YONHAP)—Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) Rep. Yi Chong-chan in effect confirmed his plan to leave the ruling party at a breakfast meeting with party Secretary General Kim Yong-ku Tuesday.

Yi's confirmation came after Kim asked the erstwhile candidate for the DLP's nomination for president to take more active part in party affairs since he was reappointed a member of the Executive Council, said Rep. Pak Pom-chin, one of Yi's supporters.

Yi told Kim that he was sorry for not being able to cooperate in party affairs any longer, Pak said.

Another Yi supporter, Rep. Chang Kyong-wu, said a political group, led by Yi, called "The Gathering for New Politics," will convene around June 30 to discuss problems related to Yi's decision to leave the DLP and its timing.

The group will also discuss other issues including a proposed formation of "The People's Federation for New Politics," and the new party's policies, Chang said.

Yi had been at loggerheads with the so-called mainstream of the DLP after he angered top leaders of the party by dropping out of the race for the presidential nomination at the May 29 party convention. He quit the race at the last minute, charging that his rival, Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam, was waging unfair and illegal campaigns.

The four-term representative from Seoul's Chong-no District has threatened to leave the party unless he was allowed to play a major role and work for reform of the party. Some observers say he would eventually leave the DLP to form a new party in order to run for president in the December election.

Says Federation Proposed, Not Party

SK2306125192 Seoul YONHAP in English 1135 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (YONHAP)—Rep. Yi Chong-chan of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] said Tuesday he would inaugurate the "People's Federation for New Politics" early next month with an aim to liquidate the "two Kims system."

While meeting with a group of reporters prior to attending an economic seminar at the National Assembly Hall, Yi said, however, that the time of his bolting from the DLP would be determined through consultation with his colleagues.

He thus implied that he would not necessarily leave the ruling party when he forms the new political group of his own.

Yi said the membership of the new group would broadly represent all segments of the society. They would include independnent solons, former Democratic Justice Party members, former opposition politicians and scholars, he said.

Yi initially challenged party Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam in seeking DLP presidential candidate, but boycotted the race at the last minutes charging the party leadership with impartial management of the competition in favor of Kim.

"Our people's federation will simply be a house for those people joining in a drive to embody new politics, which therefore will not be a political party," Yi said.

He said he had come to launch the federation because "our poltiics remain centered on regional hegemony which is feared to set our politics some 40 years back through the upcoming presidential elections late this year."

One of Yi's aides said some 1,000 people would take part in the federation as promoters. They would include incumbent DLP solons Chang Kyong-u, Pak Pom-chin and Pak Myong-hwan and ex-DLP lawmakers Yun Kil-chung, O Yu-pang, Kim Hyon-uk and Yu Ki-su, he said.

Three Independent Lawmakers Join Ruling Party

SK2306054992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0516 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (YONHAP)—Three independent lawmakers—Hyon Kyong-tae, Yang Chong-kyu, and Cho Chin-hyong—will formally join the ruling Democratic Liberal Party Thursday.

The newcomers will be given a welcome Thursday in a ceremony to be held with executive chairman Kim Yong-sam and other key post-holders of the party attending, said Pak Hui-tae, the party spokesman.

Relations Between Army, Opposition Parties Viewed

SK2006025092 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 17 Jun 92 p 2

[Article by reporter Chon Yong-ki]

[Text] Former army generals, who are now lawmakers in the 14th National Assembly, have been engaging in brisk activities. Former army generals flocked to the ruling party in previous national assemblies. Five former generals among the 26 in the present 14th National Assemly belong to the opposition Democratic Party [DP] and one to the Unificaiton National Party [UNP]. Such a phenomenon not only hints that the times have changed, but also that the status of the army and politics has been delicately influenced. Along with this phenomenon, the army's attitude of approaching political activities has certainly changed as well. Its attitude toward politicians has become more moderate, while seeking strict neutrality in politics.

In particular, lawmakers No Pyong-son, 14th class of the Korea Military Academy [KMA]; Chang Chun-ik, 14th class of the KMA; and Yim Pok-chin, 17th class of the KMA have joined the opposition DP and are now actively playing a bridging role between the army and their party. They are the first regular four-year course KMA-trained lawmakers, who have joined an opposition party.

The army, which had assumed a strong political orientation in the past, is now not only trying to eliminate its image as a "political group," but is also giving the appearance of an "interest-seeking group" in conformity with the changing times. This can be assessed as a positive change in the army.

High-ranking military leaders, including Choe Se-chang, minister of national defense; Yi Pil-sop, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Kim Chin-yong, chief of staff of the ROK Army; and So Wan-su, commander of the Defense and Security Command of the ROK Armed Forces on 13 June jointly invited 20 former army generals who are now ruling, opposition, and independent lawmakers to the KMA's parade ground. Functions were held to congratulate them on their election as lawmakers in the 14th National Assembly. The congratulatory functions were varied: a military parade by KMA students, a luncheon, a game of golf, and a banquet that evening.

It was said that the participants had a frank exchange of conversation in their meeting. Invited to the functions that day were 11 lawmakers from the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, including Kwon Ik-hyon, Kim Pok-tong, and Pak Se-chik; five lawmakers from the DP, including Kang Chang-song; and three independent lawmakers, including Chong Ho-yong. It was said that they did not talk much about political issues. However, Kim Pok-tong was reported to have said: The guardian [hugyonin], who has raised us is neither President No Tae-u, nor Kim Yong-sam, nor Kim Tae-chung, but our army. Let all of us do the best for the development of our army.

At a glance, Kim Pok-tong's words seem to be of little significance. His words, however, definately imply a major change when compared to the past atmosphere under which officers had to be unconditionally loyal to their leader, who had absolute power. According to lawmaker Kang Chang-song of the DP, some of the military leaders said that day that "even if one of the two Kims [Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung] is elected president in the upcoming presidential election, the army will not veto him and that the army will strictly remain politically neutral."

People do not seem to regard such brisk contacts between high-ranking military leaders and former army generals, who are lawmakers from both the ruling and opposition parties, as an act reflecting the army's interests in political activities. The army, which was once understood by the people as a conservative and rightist group, has reportedly expressed through many channels its firm stance to remain "politically neutral."

It is said that high-ranking military leaders' general opinion is that the army should not designate a specific person as persona non grata as it did in the 1987 presidential election. Perceiving that the Fifth Republic forces, known as a political group of politially ambitious, hard-line soldiers, still have "rancor" against the Sixth Republic and that a new atmosphere is being created in which they can play a role in the current political situation with the upcoming presidential election, the army is probably making a political judgment that it does not need to support only one side, either the ruling party or the oppostion parties.

An analyst believes that one of the factors causing such a change in the army's attitude is the current efforts of Kim Tae-chung, the DP presidential candidate, to end the misunderstandings of the people in the past over his political ideology. Presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung, whenever an opportunity has presented itself, has continuously shown his mild and moderate stance to the army. He has had former army generals who are lawmakers of his party visit those people who, he believes, can exercise influence over the army, regardless of whether they are on active durty or are retired. Thus, he is trying to make every effort to eliminate his hard-line image.

When the absentee voting in army units in the general elections last March became a controversial issue, presidential candidate Kim renounced his initial hard-line, struggle strategy of "insulting the entire army" by accepting a recommendation from the former generals who are now lawmakers in his party. Because of this, he received an expression of thanks from high-ranking military leaders.

Stressing the changes in the "military culture," lawmaker Chang Chun-ik revealed: When I joined the DP, I worried if I would be isolated from my KMA colleagues and seniors. However, surprisingly, they encouraged me.

These days, high-ranking military leaders have tended to expand contacts with politicians, officially and privately. When they meet politicians privately, they solicit politicians "not to make the army political, but to let it stay neutral." The leaders also stress that "the time has passed for the army to kick up military coups."

The army asks the opposition parties not to view it with the same eyes as the dissident groups and student activists have, but to understand that the army is their companion who can work together with them when they hold the reins of power. The army also solicits future cooperation from the opposition parties when they will deliberate military budgets. It has been learned that such solicitation by the army has won an affirmative response from Kim Tae-chung, DP chairman.

Generals Aim for 'Political Neutrality'

SK2406042292 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 16 Jun 92 p 5

[From the "Reception Room" column]

[Text] Some high-ranking military leaders reportedly commented on the army's "political neutrality" at a dinner meeting. This comes at a time when moves by the military are of considerable interest to us with the presidential election approaching.

At a Democratic Party [DP] bull session attended by Kyonggi and Inchon district members held on 15 June in Suwon, Kyonggi Province, DP lawmaker Kang Chang-song, former commander of the Defense Security Command, greeted the session and said: Defense Minister Choe Se-chang on 13 June invited former soldiers turned lawmakers of the 14th National Assembly to a dinner party at the Korean Military Academy. At the party, two of the three high-ranking military leaders—defense minister, army chief of staff, and commander of the Defense Security Command—said that "there should be no reason for the Army to reject DP co-representative Kim Tae-chung if he becomes president."

He added: The two military leaders said that although a situation is developing where one is not sure as to whether Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam will be elected president, they hope the opposition party will not reject Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam if he wins. The military leaders hope that the Army will not reject, but warmly welcome DP co-representative Kim Tae-chung if he becomes president.

It has been learned that 28 former soldiers turned lawmakers—17 DLP lawmakers, including lawmakers Chong Ho-yong and Kim Pok-tong; five DP lawmakers; two lawmakers of the National Unification Party; and four independent lawmakers—were invited to the dinner party that day.

Yi In-mo Identified as North Army Officer

SK2306094492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0808 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (YONHAP)—Yi In-mo, 75, the communist ideologue famous here for his decades-long refusal to convert to capitalism, was not a war correspondent as has been known but was a high-ranking officer of the North Korean People's Army during the Korean war, a freelance researcher has claimed.

Yi Ki-pong, formerly with the Research Institute for International Affairs, said Monday [22 June] that he had confirmed the identity of Yi by tracing inquisition statements and other court documents attached to the records of Kwangju high court-martial, dated April 28, 1952.

In one report dated April 10, interrogator Capt. An Su-hyon, states that Yi joined the People's Army voluntarily in January 1950 and was commissioned as second lieutenant.

He served for "the Fatherland Defense Military Committee" in Pungsan County, South Hamgyong Province in North Korea until the end of July 1950 and was reassigned to the military committee in South Kyongsang Province in South Korea as a supervisor around Sept. 10, Yi said.

Yi drafted some 500 youths in areas under the North Korean control as "volunteers" for the People's Army and put them into combats.

When the United Nations forces landed at Inchon port on Sept. 15, 1950, and blocked his way back to North Korea, Yi became a partisan in Mt. Chiri and joined in the publication and distribution of NODONG SINMUN, from the second to 50th issues, until Jan. 18, 1951.

At that time Yi must have been a colonel or a higher officer, Yi said, adding Yi might have claimed himself as a war correspondent to receive a lighter punishment.

Yi spent 34 years in South Korean prison until he became a free man in October 1989. In 1952 he was sentenced to seven years in jail as a North Korean non-combatant and after serving the term he was imprisoned two more times for insisting on being a communist.

North Korea asked for Yi's return several times, most recently during the seventh inter-Korean prime minsters' talks in Seoul last month.

North, South Industrial Standardization Expected

SK2306041092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0253 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (YONHAP)—Efforts to unify industrial standards in South and North Korea are expected to follow the recent inter-Korean agreement on the romanization of the Korean Hangul writing system.

North Korean standardization committee chairman Hong In-taek suggested unification of industrial standards to Chong Su-ung, vice chief of the South Korean Industrial Advancement Administration (IAA), in their Paris meeting on romanization last week, IAA officials said Tuesday.

Hong told Chong that North Korea needed a new system of industrial standards now that the Soviet Union was dissolved, the officials said.

The North Korean official said his government would officially propose the subject to South Korea in the high-level talks in September.

Asked to comment on the suggestion, IAA chief Sin Kuk-hwan said the government would give positive considerations to the question when it was officially proposed.

North Korea is said to be promoting a revision to its CSK (Committee for Standardization of North Korea) standards system based on the former Soviet Union's GOST (State Committee for Product Quality Control and Standards) standards because it is deemed inappropriate at a time of expanding foreign relations.

South Korea's Korean Standard (KS) and the Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS) are under scrutiny by North Korea, IAA officials said.

Ecological Survey Plan To Be Presented to North

SK2306085892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0814 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea will draw up a joint ecological survey plan for the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) with North Korea through prime ministers' and exchanges and cooperation subcommittee talks, Environment Minister Kwon I-hyok said Tuesday.

The joint survey team will comprise government officials, environment experts and civilian organizations, he told an environment ministerial meeting at Chongwadae, the presidential residence.

Ecological protection zone can be established in the demilitarized zone after reviewing survey results, Kwon told the meeting.

South Korean Prime Minister Chong Won-sik proposed at the earth summit in Rio de Janeiro early this month that Seoul and Pyongyang jointly research the 258km-long, 4km-wide Demilitarized Zone in the middle of the Korean peninsula.

The zone, devoid of any human habitation for over 40 years, divides Korea into the communist North and capitalist South.

"We (South Korea) will prepare a detailed survey plan first and then settle on a joint plan through inter-Korean prime ministers' talks and other contacts," Kwon said.

South Korea will seek joint survey of mountains through mutual visits and propose research of bird migration as well, he said.

Seoul and Pyongyang could form a nature and environment protection council and incorporate it into an overall environment policy for the Korean peninsula, Kwon told the ministerial meeting.

Cooperation will be strengthened with North Korea, Japan, China, Russia and Mongolia for forming a regional environmental consultation body in Northeast Asia, and these countries will be invited to the Seoul international environment symposium in September to discuss the possibility, he said.

Trade Dumping Probe on 30 Products Begins

SK2006051492 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 92 p 8

[Text] The Finance Ministry [MOF] has kicked off an anti-dumping probe on 30 foreign industrial products, including bearings, connectors, and cooling fans.

It said before the end of next month, Korea will levy emergency tariffs of up to 100 percent on any foreign products that are disrupting the domestic market.

It is alleged that many Japanese firms have dumped several industrial products in Korea at a price below domestic price as soon as Korean firms localize.

Such dumping practices have resulted in the collapse of several local firms which have spent huge amounts of money on localization only to face foreign dumping offensives, an MOF official said.

To protect local firms from foreign dumping offensives, the MOF has decided to shorten the period of an anti-dumping investigation to 240 days from 360 days.

Supervision Over Foreign Banks To Increase

SK2006054992 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jun 92 p 10

[By staff reporter Yi Chang-sop]

[Text] Korea will join a global trend toward strengthening supervision of foreign banks.

The Finance Ministry [MOF] and the Office of Bank Supervision [OBS] will receive a guarantee letter from foreign regulatory agencies before issuing new licenses to foreign banks seeking to open either liaison offices or branches.

The guarantee letter, often known as a "comfort letter" in the banking community, will indicate the financial soundness of foreign banks as well as provide a wide variety of financial ratio data, including capital adequacy ratio, the amount of bad loans and capital base.

The letter will be an understanding that a specific foreign regulatory agency will morally, not financially, guarantee the financial health of a specific foreign bank, MOF and OBS officials said.

If foreign banks seeking presence in Korea fail to get the comfort letter from their home country's regulatory agencies, the MOF and the OBS may not issue licenses, regulators said.

Since the collapse of Bank of Credit and Commerce International last year, major countries have strengthened supervision over foreign banks.

Japan, Singapore and many European countries are said to be strengthening supervision over foreign banks, including Korean banks in those countries. The United States has invited strong criticism from many foreign countries for legislation aimed at strengthening supervision over foreign banks, analysts said.

International business managers of local banks yesterday got together at the central bank to hear the background of the recent U.S. legislation that bolsters supervision over foreign banks in the United States.

They are afraid that Korean banks in the U.S. may face undue costs and paperwork to meet the new American regulations.

MOF and OBS officials said they had sent "comfort letters" to Japan and Singapore guaranteeing the financial health of the Korean banks that are planning to open offices or branches in those countries.

On a reciprocal basis, Korea will also request each foreign regulatory agency to guarantee the financial health of "questionable" international banks intending to open offices or branches here, regulators said.

But the MOF and the BOK have not yet decided whether to seek the comfort letter from the foreign banks that already maintain presence in Korea.

Until now, the MOF and the OBS have issued licenses to foreign banks as long as they are among the top 500 international banks. They have not received guarantee letters from foreign regulatory agencies before issuing licenses to international banks.

An OBS official said so far no foreign bank with a questionable creditworthiness has sought a presence here. Even in the future, OBS will not question the entry of foreign banks if they have proven international prudential soundness, he added.

He indicated a case-by-case approach in receiving comfort letters from foreign banks moving to seek a presence here.

Meanwhile, the MOF and the OBS will finalize an ongoing program to make financial regulations and rules more transparent. Many analysts believe that the government's move to make rules more clear-cut will ultimately result in strengthening the supervision of foreign banks operating in Korea.

Many foreign bankers here have requested Korea to make the rules more transparent. But the end result will be their loss of room to manipulate legal gray areas for windfall gains, analysts said.

In the name of strengthening supervision over foreign banks, the Korean regulators have sought more documents from the international banks here since late last year, many foreign bankers said.

They are questioning whether Korea is going too far in beefing up supervision over non-Korean banks.

Government officials said Korea will pursue a financial market- opening program on a steady basis but at the same time, efforts to ensure soundness of the financial system will also continue.

They added that financial liberalization is one thing and strengthening of supervision is another. But Korea will not move beyond international standards in strengthening supervision of foreign banks.

Tax Office To Monitor 'Excessive Money Outflow'

SK2306124892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0934 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (YONHAP)—The Office of National Tax Administration (ONTA) will specially administer cases of excessive money outflow made under the pretext of supporting students studying abroad and money inflows exceeding 100,000 dollars in value.

ONTA said Monday that the stepped-up monitoring of money flowing in and out of the country follows reports of frequent bypassing of limits on foreign currency traffic by sending money abroad through travel agencies.

Foreign money inflow exceeding 10,000 dollars in value would prompt thorough investigation into the money's domestic usage to determine whether the money was channeled to land speculation or the black market, or whether it was presented as a gift to people with special relationship in the country.

In addition, incoming sums valued at over 5,000 dollars will be checked through bank records to determine whether the foreign currency is presented as a personal gift and whether foreign currency income of a business firm is illegally channeled to an individual.

Domestic Oil Prices To Rise by 15 Percent

SK2406022592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0016 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP)—The government has decided to raise the domestic oil prices by 15 percent on average very shortly, a highly-placed official said Wednesday.

Gasoline price would go up 30 percent from the present 497 won (0.62 U.S. dollar) to 646 won per liter, kerosene and diesel prices 14 percent from 216 and 182 won to 246 and 207 won, respectively, and bunker-c oil price 10 percent from 92.24 won to 101.50 won.

The official said the hike was unavoidable due to a steady increase in crude oil import price and the continuous devaluation of the Korean won.

He said gasoline price would be raised higher than other oil products to curb the growing use of it.

Computer System To Translate English Developed

SK2206082092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0808 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (YONHAP)—South Korean scientists have developed a computer system that translates 7,000 English words into Korean an hour.

"Mates-ek" has a memory of 50,000 computer terms and its interpretation rate is 90 percent, according to researchers at the System Engineering Research Institute at the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) and the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) who have developed the system after four years' joint endeavor.

The researchers said Samsung Electronics Co. and Daewoo Telecom Co. would commercialize the system in the beginning of next year at the earliest.

The system's application is currently limited to books on computer science but is expected to expand with the development of software, they said.

Burma

Myo Nyunt Addresses Coordination Meeting

BK2306124792 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 0935 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Speech by Major General Myo Nyunt, chairman of the Steering Committee for Holding the Coordination Meeting on the Convening of the National Convention, at the President's House in Rangoon on 23 June—recorded]

[Text] First, I wish all personnel who attend today's national convention to be filled with health and happiness in mind and body. Everyone knows that in order to save the generally deteriorating situation which prevailed following events in 1988, and to uphold the three major causes—the non-disintegration of the Union, the non-disintegration of national solidarity, and the consolidation of national sovereignty—the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] took over the reins of power on 18 September 1988. In taking over the responsibilities of the country, the SLORC laid down the four main tasks regarding the welfare of the country and the people—the maintenance of law and order and the prevalence of regional peace and tranquility; providing secure and smooth transportation; easing the food, clothing, and shelter needs of the people; and the holding of multiparty democratic general elections. In accordance with these duties, and for the smooth transfer from a one-party system to a multiparty democratic system, the SLORC had made utmost efforts to improve the deteriorating situation of the rule of law and regional peace and tranquility in the country.

Furthermore, the SLORC promulgated necessary laws for the successful holding of multiparty democratic general elections. The SLORC promulgated the Multiparty Democracy General Elections Law on 21 September 1988, and as mentioned in paragraph 2 of Declaration No.1/88 issued on 18 September 1988, the SLORC continued to delegate responsibilities to the Multiparty Democracy General Elections Commission [formed by the Council of State under the former Burma Socialist Program Party regime]. The Political Parties Registration Law was promulgated on 27 September 1988 to facilitate a wider participation of political parties in the multiparty democratic general elections and to legally allow the formation and registration of political parties. Moreover, the People's Assembly Election Law was also promulgated on 31 May 1989, and after a short preparatory period, successful, smooth, free, and fair multiparty democractic general elections were held. On 11 July 1990, in accordance with the prevailing situation at that time and in view of the non-disintegration of the Union, the non-disintegration of national solidarity, and the consolidation of national sovereignity, an SLORC-delegated group sent word that there was a plan to meet with the leaders of political parties who had been elected as representatives and independent elected representatives, and that those elected representatives should first clear their respective matters in accordance with the People's Assembly Election Law prior to the meeting.

Then on 27 July 1990, the SLORC issued Declaration No. 1/90, and in that declaration, SLORC's opinion and views on matters relating to the drawing of a constitution and future programs were made known to the country. Declaration No. 1/90 states: it can be seen from the statements issued that the desire of the majority of the political parties which contested in the multiparty democratic general elections is to draw up a new constitution. It will also be seen that when the 1947 Constitution was drawn up, matters concerning the national races were discussed at the Panglong Conference. Many national races have awakened politically in Burma at present, and it is obvious that it is especially necessary to draw up a firm constitution after soliciting their wishes and views. Consequently, under the present circumstances, the representatives elected by the people are those who have the responsibility to draw up the constitution of the future democratic state.

Furthermore, Declaration 1/90 finally states: it is hereby declared that the SLORC will in no way accept the creation of a temporary constitution for the formation of a government to take over state power, and that in the interim period before a government is formed in accordance with a new firm constitution drawn up in accordance with the desires and aspirations of the people, the SLORC will defend and safeguard:

1. the three main causes—the non-disintegration of the Union, the non-disintegration of national solidarity, and the consolidation of national sovereignty;

2. the three main tasks—the maintenance of law and order and the prevalence of regional peace and tranquility; providing secure and smooth transportation; easing the food, clothing, and shelter needs of the people;

3. the task of bringing about the development of all the national races of Burma.

The SLORC is still carrying out with momentum the programs and views laid down by Declaration No. 1/90 to this day.

On 24 April, the SLORC issued Declaration No. 11/92, related to Declaration No. 1/90. The declaration publicly announced that the SLORC would hold talks with the leaders of elected representatives from legally standing political parties and independent representatives within two months, and that a national convention would be called within six months in order to lay down basic principles to draw up a firm constitution.

In accordance with the programs contained in Declaration No. 11/92, on 28 May the SLORC issued Notification No. 35.92 concerning the formation of a 15-member steering committee—with myself as chairman—for holding a coordination meeting on convening a national convention.

On the same day, the SLORC issued Order No. 9/92 on the date and venue for today's meeting: 23 June in the conference hall of the compound of the President's House. The order stipulated the number of delegates from legally standing standing political parties and prescribed that the main objective of the coordination meeting is to call a national convention.

In accordance with these provisions, members of our steering committee and leading elected representatives from legal political parties and independent representatives are here today at this time and day in order to develop a multiparty system in the country and convene a national convention—our main objectives. In other words, the meeting which begins today indeed paves the way for the task of holding a national convention to lay down basic principles for drafting a firm constitution, essential for the emergence of a multiparty system in the country.

In essence, Declaration No. 1/90 states that it is necessary to solicit the opinions and views of the national people in order to draft a new constitution. The main method of coordinating and soliciting the opinions and views of the national people is through a national convention.

National people—whose opinions and views on drafting a firm constitution should be solicited—should include peasants, workers, political parties, intellectuals, and public service personnel. The chairman, deputy chairman, and secretaries of the SLORC and members of the cabinet during their frequent inspection tours in provinces met with members of the defense services, public servants, and local people and delivered speeches. In their speeches on future programs for the state, they repeatedly pointed out the urgent need to draft a firm constitution in Burma and that it is necessary to hold a national convention in order to draft the new constitution.

General Than Shwe, chairman of the SLORC, visited the Tenasserim Division on 5-6 March 1991 and inspected projects. In his meeting with members of the defense services, public servants, and local people, he stressed the need to draw up a firm constitution and to hold a national convention to sound out opinions. He said guarantees should be included in the constitution for a new democratic state which is stable and lasting.

He also said that elected members of the People's Assembly are to settle their matters in accordance with the provisions of the People's Assembly Election Law, and after these matters are settled, a meeting with the political parties would be held, a national convention would be convened, and a constitution would be drafted. He said our country is a country inhabited not by one race but many, and that it is necessary that the constitution be accepted by all national races. Therefore, a firm constitution which is acceptable to all national races must be drafted. He stressed the need for the emergence of a firm constitution which would allow a stable administration.

At this meeting, leading elected representatives from political parties and independent representatives are to submit their suggestions and discussions toward the objective of holding a national convention. To state it more clearly, the delegates at this coordination meeting are to determine who and how many delegates should attend the national convention, as well as how the number of delegates should be prescribed. In other words, they are to present their discussions on the number of delegates invited to attend the national convention from among the political parties, elected representatives, national races, peasants, workers, intellectuals, public servants, and others who should be invited.

This coordination meeting is to be held mainly to discuss the convening of a national convention as provided for in Section Three of Order No. 9/92 of the SLORC dated 28 May.

The SLORC issued Declaration No. 11/92 on urgent tasks to be carried out, but internal and external subversive elements—who remain blind to the genuine goodwill and attitude of the SLORC—claimed that the action was taken because of internal and external pressure and spread their rumors.

It is important for the delegates attending the current coordination meeting to understand the genuine goodwill of the SLORC. The SLORC will pay no attention to any internal or external pressure. I would also like to add that there is no reason for any internal or external organization to dictate or apply pressure on the SLORC, because the SLORC, being a defense service, is an inherently patriotic force with a noble tradition of safeguarding the interests of the nation and the citizens with its life. The SLORC relentlessly works in the interests of the nation and the citizens. In working in the interests of the nation and the citizens, the SLORC shall strive to ensure it is up to date with time and progress. Therefore, no internal or external organization should attempt to dictate or apply pressure.

Furthermore, I would like to reiterate that the SLORC did not issue Declaration No. 11/92 because it was facing a political or military crisis. The defense services recently suspended military operations in the Karen State not because it was facing a political or military crisis, but because it wanted national unity and amity and solidarity among the national people. It is important to know and understand this point.

The most urgent need for the state today is the drafting of a firm constitution and the emergence of a firm state constitution is the cause of the entire nation. The national convention is to be convened in order to lay down the basic principles for drafting a firm constitution. Today's coordination meeting is the beginning of the path toward the national convention. The SLORC has declared to the country that the national convention will be held within six months of the current meeting.

Therefore, the delegates attending the current meeting are urged to orient their discussions and suggestions at the current coordination meeting toward the single objectve of holding the national convention within the prescribed time. I would like to say that today is the time to reconstruct national solidarity, and it is an opportune time for the political parties to work hand in hand and cooperate with the SLORC in good faith until the time of the drafting and promulgation of a firm constitution.

I believe that the elected representatives from the political parties have realized that it is time to give priority to the national cause over that of their respective parties. Therefore, I urge the delegates to accept the three cardinal causes—prevention of disintegration of the Union, prevention of disintegration of national unity, and perpetuation of national sovereignty—as guidance in their discussions.

In conclusion, at the present time, the reconstruction of national solidarity is an important task for the future Burma, and the national convention is to be convened based on reconstruction of national solidarity. Basic principles are to be laid down at the national convention for the emergence of a new constitution. Therefore, the drafting of a new constitution, which is essential for the nation, is the national duty of all national people. The wishes of the people regarding the constitution of the future Burma are to be expressed at the national convention.

I urge the delegates attending today's coordination meeting to give priority in their discussions to the matter of holding the national convention within the prescribed time, as stipulated in Declaration No. 11/92. When questions concerning party and individual interests arise in their discussions, the delegates should give priority to the interests of their respective parties; when questions concerning the interests of the parties and the nation arise, they should give priority to the national interest. I conclude by urging the delegates to make positive suggestions in their discussions. [applause]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Defense Minister Meets U.S. Defense Official

BK2406044692 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0400 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 24 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Washington has started to reinstate Malaysia in the International Military Education and Training (IMET) programme.

Defence Minister Najib Razak said Tuesday that the U.S. Congress was persuading Senator Mark Hatfield, the sole opponent, to change his mind.

Malaysia's suspension from IMET last year was allegedly because of the country's policy on the Indonesia refugees. Hatfield had reportedly "tucked the matter into the foreign aid bill" which was cleared by both the Senate and the House of Representatives without debate.

But Najib had said that the move would not jeopardise the training of the armed forces, which were given a U.S.$1 million annual military training grant under the programme.

"The reinstatement is initiative on their part as they feel that their reaction to Malaysia has been unjustified," said Najib.

He said this after a courtesy call by Paul Wolfowitz, under-secretary for policy in the Department of Defence.

Wolfowitz said he was satisfied with the existing U.S.-Malaysia military co-operation.

"During the discussion it was also reiterated that the United States has no intention to look for a permanent base in the region," said Najib.

Wolfowitz also expressed gratitude that the Lumut Naval Base was providing its facilities to repair and maintain U.S. vessel.

"Such services will continue, as well as the small-scale bilateral exercise with the United States, which are beneficial to both countries," Najib said.

At a press conference, Wolfowitz said the United States was looking forward to seeing more ships being repaired at the Lumut Base. He said an arrangement towards this end was being made.

The co-operation would further enhance U.S.-Malaysia defence ties, he said, adding that the United States and Malaysia shared a common perspective for peace in the region.

Singapore

$10 Million in Aid Allocated for Indochina

BK2206122492 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Singapore has allocated U.S.$10 million for Indochina's assistance fund. The money is to provide technical help for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of all three Indochinese countries.

The announcement was made by the foreign minister, Mr. Wong Kan Seng, at the ministerial conference on Cambodia in Tokyo. He said Singapore believed that human resource investment is vital for future economic and social progress. Singapore could consider technical assistance projects for Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia within the areas like civil aviation, tax management, telecommunications and public housing, health care and urban planning, and maritime. Mr. Wong pointed out that Singapore has an established third country training program with Japan which could be expanded to include Indochina. Singapore is also discussing such programs for Indochina with other countries.

On the continued fighting in Cambodia, Mr. Wong said if the UN peace plan is not implemented there will be no significant aid, trade, or investment for any Cambodian party. He said it is important for all parties to cooperate with the UN. Otherwise, they will have to contemplate a future of blood and poverty, while the rest of the region moves ahead without them.

Malaysian Documents on Territory Not Received

BK2306144492 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1400 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Singapore's Foreign Ministry said it has not received documents from Malaysia to substantiate its claim over Pedra Branca. Spokesman for the ministry was responding to queries from reporters about reports in THE NEW STRAITS TIMES and BERITA HARIAN MALAYSIA today. The report had quoted the Malaysian foreign minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi as saying that Malaysia had submitted its documents to Singapore on the matter.

The spokesman added that Wisma Putra [Malaysian Foreign Ministry] had also not told the Foreign Ministry here when it will be in a position to give Singapore the documents. The spokesman said that Datuk Abdullah must have been misquoted by the [word indistinct] in Malaysia.

Cambodia

Hor Namhong Threatens 'Action' Against KR

BK2406095892 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0936 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 24 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Khmer Rouge [KR] will relegate itself to becoming a disgruntled rebel force within a democratic Cambodia if it continued to refuse to cooperate with the United Nations in the peace process in that country, Cambodian Foreign Affairs Minister Hor Namhong said Wednesday.

"We don't want to exclude them in our development towards peace, but if the KR still refuse to cooperate after next week's meeting, action has to be taken to persuade them to do so," he added.

This could include condemnation and sanctions by the world body, he told a press conference here. Hor is here to attend the sixth Asia-Pacific roundtable conference, an annual meeting organised by the Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) to discuss the region's security trends and strategies.

Hor said Thailand which had done a lot to assist the peace process would be the key country in imposing sanctions against the KR as most of the faction's bases were located in the gem- and timber-rich areas of western Cambodia bordering Thailand.

"But if, finally, we don't have other alternatives, there is a possibility that the UN peacekeeping force will have to enforce the peace with the right to fight back," he added.

He did not discount the possibility of the other three factions turning against the KR if they were forced to do so.

"Then, the KR will be relegated to becoming an outlawed rebel force like the CPM (Communist Party of Malaya) and the CPT (Communist Party of Thailand). They must understand that the situation is not the same as before," he said.

He added that the second phase of the Paris peace accord must not be delayed as time was limited and the peace process must proceed with or without the KR.

The KR, formerly backed by China, is one of four factions which make up the Supreme National Council, a governing body set up under the Paris peace accord, which paved the way for reconciliation among the warring parties.

The others are the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann, the Sihanoukist faction of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and the Hun Sen government formerly backed by Vietnam.

At an earlier press conference, French Deputy Foreign Minister Georges Kiejman said the UN Security Council could impose sanctions against the KR should all efforts to salvage the Paris peace accords prove futile.

The KR has refused to lay down arms in violation of the truce in Cambodia following the peace settlement reached under the Paris accord.

Kiejman said a meeting between the factions to discuss the violations would be held on July 2, but if the KR did not take a "reasonable stand" other parties to the (Paris) accord might be forced to resort to imposing sanctions.

French Official on Freezing Assets

BK2406083092 Hong Kong AFP in English 0749 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 24 (AFP)—A French official Wednesday proposed freezing financial assets of the Khmer Rouge and other economic sanctions on the radical faction if it continued to impede plans to bring peace to Cambodia.

Georges Kiejman, French deputy foreign minister, said that as a last resort all existing peacekeeping troops in Cambodia and fresh troops which could be called as reinforcements could be given the mandate to move in and control territories now occupied by the Khmer Rouge.

"This should be done by peaceful means if possible and by force if there is an attack," he told a press conference after addressing an Asia-Pacific security forum here.

Kiejman, who flew in from the Tokyo ministerial conference on the reconstruction of Cambodia earlier this week, said that isolating territories occupied by the Khmer Rouge to deprive them of fuel, energy supplies and other resources could also be considered.

Kiejman was outlining possible hardline measures that the United Nations could institute and how the radical faction should be condemned if the July 2 meeting of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) to make last-ditch efforts to salvage the peace accord and avert sanctions failed.

Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Sampan had refused to pledge that his men would lay down their arms and abide by the accord when the four Cambodian factions met in Tokyo to try to resolve the deadlock over the nation's peace process, he said.

Kiejman said France, which co-chaired with Indonesia the Paris conference that led to the signing of the peace accord in October, was a signatory to the peace pact and had a responsibility to ensure that peace was restored. He said the Khmer Rouge had substantial assets stashed in several countries of the region "or even beyond."

"It is a matter of identifying them. We can even consider freezing their assets as one of the measures against the party which is violating the Paris peace accord," Kiejman said.

Cambodian officials here said that based on the estimated one million U.S. dollars of royalty that Thai businessmen paid a day for the extraction of gems, timber and other resources from areas under Khmer Rouge control, "one could roughly guess their financial independence and that explains their means to acquire arms."

Kiejman said he did not think international sanctions would drive the Khmer Rouge to the 1970s' days of genocide because the situation was now different.

"We know U.N. forces are on the spot. And, maybe I am over optimistic, but I think some Cambodians are moving away from the Khmer Rouge," Kiejman said.

Kiejman, on his way to Jakarta, is to end his tour of Southeast Asia with a visit to Singapore, where he would meet elder statesman Lee Kuan Yew.

"Our aim is to draw the attention of the public that it is important not to lose interest in Cambodia which is facing a fragile situation," he said.

Faction Leaders Hold Special Tokyo SNC Meeting

OW2206124092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1212 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—Representatives of the four Cambodian factions started a Supreme National Council (SNC) meeting Monday night at a Tokyo hotel just two hours after an international aid conference concluded, Western diplomats said.

SNC head Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Yasushi Akashi, head of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], delegates of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, Indonesia, France, Australia, and Japan also attended, the diplomats said.

France and Indonesia, co-chairmen of the Paris peace conference on Cambodia, initiated the SNC meeting aimed at persuading the Khmer Rouge faction to comply with the second phase of the peace process, they said.

But Prince Sihanouk told reporters prior to the meeting he is doubtful of the Khmer Rouge being persuaded. He said as its leader Khieu Samphan is a figurehead, he is not authorized to decide on the matter.

An SNC meeting was held also on Sunday in Tokyo.

Sihanouk, speaking in a press conference prior to what he referred to as an SNC special working session, said the meeting would not bear fruit as Khmer Rouge President Khieu Samphan is "just a figurehead" who "cannot take any decision because he has to report first to (Khmer Rouge leader) Pol Pot."

"There is no way to get the Khmer Rouge reasonable," Sihanouk said. "Since I know them too well, I doubt that we could improve the bad behavior of the Khmer Rouge."

"In fact, their final aim is to take power by military means and not through democratic and fair elections," he said. "They cannot understand what is a democracy. They understand only totalitarianism and dictatorship and oppression of the people."

Akashi also expressed doubt about the prospects for the meeting, saying, "I don't think you should have any hope of any major breakthrough this evening or in the near future."

The talks are aimed at convincing the Khmer Rouge to join the three other Cambodian factions in the second phase of the last October's UN-brokered Paris peace accord.

Phase two involves grouping the factions' 200,000 troops in UN-supervised cantonments for partial disarmament and demobolization.

Sihanouk said the Khmer Rouge continues to demand more UNTAC measures to verify the alleged presence of Vietnamese troops left from Hanoi's 1978 invasion before the Khmer Rouge will disarm.

He said UNTAC has found no evidence to substantiate the Khmer Rouge claims that Vietnamese troops still are in Cambodia.

He said the Khmer Rouge also demands the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh be replaced by a SNC government.

Sihanouk said the SNC can not meet that demand because the Paris agreement states clearly that UNTAC is to rely on the "existing administration."

"I myself, as the chairman of the SNC, don't think I have to administer Cambodia because we have an administration, UNTAC, which must control the administration of (Phnom Penh government premier) Hun Sen," he said.

Factions To Consider New Proposals

OW2206184692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1635 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 KYODO—The four feuding Cambodian factions promised midnight Monday to consider proposals to break the stalemate blocking the disarming of their troops. Yasushi Akashi, head of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), told reporters about the promise after an almost four-hour meeting of the four factions and representatives of the five permanent Security Council members, as well as Australia, Indonesia, Japan, and Thailand.

Akashi said that around noon Monday the participating countries presented the four factions, which make up Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) reconciliation body, with 11 proposals. He said the proposals were generally accepted by three of the factions but the Khmer Rouge, represented at the talks by its nominal leader Khieu Samphan, promised only to consider them.

Akashi said the factions agreed in principle to his recommendation that they hold their next SNC meeting July 2 instead July 6 as planned so they can quickly decide on the proposals. Akashi insisted that although the proposals are meant to address points of contention raised by the Khmer Rouge, they do not represent a concession to the radical guerrilla group and are not outside the framework of last October's U.N.-brokered Paris peace agreement.

The Khmer Rouge, the strongest of the three factions that fought for 13 years against the Vietnam-installed government in Phnom Penh, has refused to send its troops with those of the other factions to U.N.-supervised cantonments to be disarmed and demobilized.

Akashi said the proposals include measures addressing the Khmer Rouge's unsubstantiated claims Vietnamese troops still are in Cambodia, leftover from its 1978 invasion.

The paper suggests that UNTAC try harder to verify that all foreign forces have left the country and proposes that the four factions send observers to take part in verification efforts. The proposals also address Khmer Rouge claims that the Phnom Penh government is being allowed to exercise too much authority and that the SNC should wield greater power. Some measures include letting the SNC deal with visits by foreign dignitaries and that UNTAC consult more closely with the SNC.

Among the participants at the conference were Akashi, SNC leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, and Australian Foreign and Trade Minister Gareth Evans. The participants came to Tokyo to attend a one-day conference on international aid for rebuilding Cambodia, which yielded an unexpected 880 million dollars in aid.

Khieu Samphan Faults Proposals

OW2306145192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1440 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 23 KYODO—Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan on Tuesday expressed disapproval of a fresh set of proposals which he said are insufficient to verify the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia.

The 11-point package, adopted at Monday's session here of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC), includes measures addressing the Khmer Rouge's claim that Vietnamese troops are still in Cambodia.

However, Khieu Samphan told reporters that although the proposals themselves are all right, the means of verification are "insufficient."

He made the remarks immediately before leaving Japan after attending a one-day conference in Tokyo on international aid for rebuilding the wartorn country, which yielded an unexpected 880 million dollars in aid.

The SNC session in Tokyo was joined by representatives of nine countries, including five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and Japan.

The Khmer Rouge has so far refused to send its troops to U.N.-supervised cantonments to be disarmed and demobilized in accordance with last October's Paris peace agreement.

The Khmer Rouge leader insisted that the powers of the SNC be strengthened, saying adjustment is necessary so as to remove the country from the Phnom Penh Government's control.

It is impossible to find Vietnamese soldiers and advisers so long as such conditions continue, as the Phnom Penh Government can conceal their existence, Khieu Samphan said.

Khieu Samphan also criticized the aid decided at the meeting, saying it will be used to help only the Phnom Penh Government unless the SNC functions well.

In the proposals, the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) is called on to make further efforts to verify that all foreign forces have left the country, with the four factions sending observers to take part in the verification efforts.

The proposals also address Khmer Rouge claims that the Phnom Penh Government is being allowed to exercise too much authority and that the SNC should wield greater power.

After Monday's meeting, UNTAC head Yasushi Akashi told reporters that the proposals were generally accepted by three of the four factions but the Khmer Rouge promised only to consider them.

2 Jul 'Informal Talks' Scheduled

BK2306130092 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 23—Cambodia's four factions agreed to meet again on July 2 after marathon talks among the major parties to last year's peace accord aimed at getting the current disarmament phase moving again, AFP quoted diplomats as saying.

The informal talks were dallied in a bid to resolve problems caused [words indistinct] if the Khmer Rouge communist guerrilla faction to give up arms.

Yasushi Akashi, the chief of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), said the outcome of the late-night talks was "significant" as the Khmer Rouge did not reject a compromise document put to the meeting.

"They did not say no," Akashi told reporters after the unscheduled talks which followed a ministerial meeting of 33 countries and 12 international agencies on rebuilding the ravaged country after two decades of war.

The talks grouped the four Cambodian sides, the five permanent United Nations Security Council members—the United States, Russia, China, France and Britain—plus Indonesia, Japan and Australia.

Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads the Supreme National Council (SNC), a reconciliatory body grouping all four factions, also attended the meeting along with Akashi.

"The talks were initially tense but eventually turned into a deep discussion," a French diplomat said, adding that there was a "chance that the Khmer Rouge will be linked" to the document.

The document proposes examining how to verify troop withdrawals and strengthen controls on the present administration in exchange for the Khmer Rouge immediately implementing the second phase of the accords, diplomats [words indistinct].

The Khmer Rouge is scheduled to give a firm response at the July 2 meeting to be attended by Akashi, they said.

The faction, the strongest member of the tripartite resistance which fought the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh for 13 years, claims U.N. aid is being distributed unfairly and that Vietnamese troops are still in the country.

Sihanouk told a news conference earlier that the talks Monday night aimed to get the Khmer Rouge to adopt a "more flexible" stance, describing their refusal to demobilise and disarm as "tough and so uncompromising".

Hun Sen's Activities in Tokyo Reported

BK2206150792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Jun 92

["Report on activities of His Excellency Hun Sen in Tokyo"]

[Text] On 21 June at 0615, His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers and member of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC], led a delegation of the State of Cambodia's Government to Tokyo, Kingdom of Japan.

After arriving in Tokyo at 0800 on 21 June, H.E. Hun Sen—accompanied by H.E. Hor Namhong, State of Cambodia's foreign minister and SNC member; H.E. Im Chhunlim, education minister and SNC member; Chea Chanto, planning minister; Cham Prasit and Uch Kiman, deputy ministers of the Council of Ministers' office; and U Aohat, deputy planning minister—attended an SNC meeting presided over by His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's head of state and SNC chairman, at the Imperial Hotel.

Attending this meeting, on the side of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], was Prince Norodom Ranariddh; on the side of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front was H.E. Son Sann; and on the side of the party of Democratic Kampuchea [DK] were Their Excellencies Khieu Samphan and Son Sen.

The meeting focused on the latest situation with the implementation of the Paris agreement blocked due to the DK which has raised a number of conditions for its cooperation and attendance at the international meeting in Tokyo on Cambodia's rehabilitation and reconstruction planned for 22 June. The meeting discussed means to make the Tokyo meeting a success.

On the same day, H.E. Hun Sen successively held talks with Jean-David Levitte, representative of the French delegation; Ovada, Japanese deputy foreign minister; Ishida, chairman of Japan's Komeito Party; Gareth Evans, Australian minister of foreign affairs and trade; Ouchi, chairman of Japan's Democratic Socialist Party; and Xu Dunxin, Chinese deputy foreign minister.

The talks with the above personalities focused on the latest situation in the implementation of the Paris agreement and the search for ways to make the Tokyo conference a success.

Outcome of Tokyo Conference on Aid Hailed

BK2406081192 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Station commentary: "Another Success for the Peace Process in Cambodia"]

[Text] The conference on Cambodia's reconstruction held on 22 June in Tokyo with the participation of delegates from 33 countries and 12 international organizations ended with success. The biggest aim of this conference was the search for funds to rehabilitate Cambodia estimated at almost $600 million.

At the Tokyo meeting, all participating countries pledged to provide nearly $900 million. Among these countries, Japan, the host country, pledged to provide between $150 and $200 million while the United States promised to give $135 million. This is another brilliant success of the process to find peace for Cambodia under the assistance of the United Nations.

Primarily this success results from the all-out efforts of the Kingdom of Japan, the host. The Cambodian people, who have suffered for over two decades, would like to express most profound gratitude to the royal Japanese Government under the astute leadership of His Excellency Kiichi Miyazawa and the entire Japanese people for paying great attention to the suffering and destruction of the Cambodian people.

The success of the Tokyo meeting also cannot be separated from the astute leadership of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is followed and constantly protected by the Cambodian People's Party. He has made every effort aimed at national reconciliation and construction to link it up with the Angkor era.

The success of the Tokyo meeting was also the result of the entire international community which not only provides financial and material assistance and human resources to the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] to implement the Paris agreement, but has also made valuable and noble contributions to rehabilitate and rebuild Cambodia.

The Cambodian people who aspire for nothing else but peace would like to express immense thanks to this noble and humanitarian spirit. It is evident that this success of the Tokyo conference is a serious and most disgraced defeat for the Khmer Rouge. Everyone knows that over the past eight months of the Paris agreement implementation the Pol Pot clique not only has not been sincere with what it has signed but has also constantly and most seriously violated the Paris agreement.

Apart from robbery, plunder, and attacks against innocent people, the Khmer Rouge have also ordered their forces to attack and seize territory from the State of Cambodia. Over the past eight months, the Pol Pot group twice fired on white-painted UN helicopters, wounding an Australian officer and a Russian pilot. This is not to mention this group's stubborn activities to prevent UNTAC from inspecting areas under its control. This group has also refused to implement the 12-step program of the cease-fire's second phase. Worse still, when people are suffering from shortage and war caused by the Khmer Rouge, the country and nation greatly need assistance and the international community is waiting to help. However, Khieu Samphan, representative of Democratic Kampuchea in the Cambodian Supreme National Council, has always categorically rejected aid for rehabilitating and developing the country. This is why Khieu Samphan tried to boycott the Tokyo conference up to the last minute.

However, unable to resist the international community's pressure, he agreed to attend the meeting. Injustice will always be defeated by justice. Thus in Tokyo Khieu Samphan and Son Sen cannot use their hands stained with the Cambodian people's blood to oppose what should take place. The success of the Tokyo conference is one of the most brilliant victories following the international conference on Cambodia in Paris because peace would be meaningless without the rehabilitation and development of the country.

The Cambodian people from all walks of life would like to vigorously welcome the result of the Tokyo conference because the success of this meeting is meaningful not only to just any one party to the conflict but is a joy and happiness for the entire Cambodian nation. The Tokyo meeting does not benefit any one party at the expense of another. It is a common benefit for the entire Cambodian people. However, the rehabilitation and development of Cambodia cannot effectively proceed without peace.

The Cambodian people would like to appeal to the international community, UNTAC, and the UN Security Council to pay great attention to this issue in the current circumstance when the UN peace plan is being threatened and undermined because of the nonimplementiation of the cease-fire's second phase by the Khmer Rouge side.

Khmer Rouge Deny Shooting UN Helicopter 21 Jun

BK2406064692 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] The Party of Democratic Kampuchea yesterday [23 June] denied it was responsible for the second shooting of a UN helicopter flying low over a village in northern Cambodia. The UN helicopter was fired at on Sunday [21 June] while flying over O Pou village, some 50 km north of Kompong Thom Province.

A UN spokesman in Phnom Penh reported on 21 June that the UN helicopter, painted white with black UN letters, was shot at and a Russian pilot was injured.

A Khmer Rouge official in Phnom Penh said on 23 June that his group did not want to respond to the State of Cambodia's accusation, claiming that there was no point in attacking the UN peacekeeping force.

The UN spokesman on 21 June did not indicate who was responsible for the shooting incident, saying that there was no explanation for the shooting.

KR Officers Executed for Refusal To Fight

BK2406061492 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0451 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Phnom Penh 24 Jul (SPK)—Khmer Rouge [KR] soldiers have revealed that scores of officers from their units were savagely executed "by their superiors for refusing to take part in fighting aimed at seizing areas controlled by the State of Cambodia," according to a military source.

This revelation was made by 19 Khmer Rouge soldiers from Division 417 who presented themselves with their weapons last week to people's authorities in Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham Province, northeast of Phnom Penh, added the source.

The Khmer Rouge have refused to implement the second phase of the cease-fire which according to the UN peace plan started on 13 June and which envisaged the cantonment, disarming, and demobilization of at least 70 percent of all four rival Cambodian Armed Forces.

According to an UNTAC (UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia) press communique made public on 17 June, at many places where the national army of "Democratic Kampuchea" (Khmer Rouge) is present, troops have expressed their "desire" for regrouping and cantonment but they have indicated "that they are waiting first for their superiors' order."

On 17 June, five days after the start of the cease-fire's second phase, nearly 5,000 soldiers from three factions—4,324 from the Cambodian People's Armed Forces (State of Cambodia), 450 from the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (of Son Sann), and 100 from the National Army of Independent Cambodia (of Prince Ranariddh)—have been garrisoned with some 5,000 assorted weapons and more than 140,000 rounds of ammunition, added the communique.

UN Increases Repatriation From Smaller Camps

BK2406073692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0636 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Bangkok, June 24 (AFP)—U.N. officials will repatriate more Cambodian refugees than originally planned from six smaller camps in Thailand to make up for the halt in the flow of returnees from cholera-stricken Site-2, a UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] spokesman said Wednesday.

He said three Cambodians at the sprawling Site-2 border camp have been clinically confirmed to have cholera, a potentially fatal intestinal disease caused by living in unsanitary conditions.

A 61-year-old woman is in stable condition at a camp hospital with the disease. The other two confirmed cases, a relative of the woman and a friend, have not yet shown any symptoms of the disease.

Five other people at the settlement, administered by the office of the UNHCR, who were thought to have cholera tested negative, said the spokesman, who demanded anonymity.

"Despite the cholera problem and the earlier demonstrations in Site-2 that forced the postponement of all repatriation movements from that camp during the period June 1 to 17, UNHCR is compensating by scheduling more trips from the six other border camps," he said.

"As a result, it is expected that more than 20,000 Cambodians will repatriate from Thailand during this month," he said. "Since the 30th of March (when repatriation began), more than 34,000 Cambodians have returned to their country under the UNHCR voluntary repatriation program."

Site-2 was rocked by riots in early June by thousands of Cambodians who demanded more money to return home. Repatriation was halted from the camp, and resumed only last week with the return of 355 refugees to their war-torn homeland.

All of those Cambodians have since been given anti-cholera shots as a precaution, the spokesman said.

He did not speculate as to when repatriation from Site-2, which houses 60 per cent of Thailand's Cambodian refugee population, might resume.

The UNHCR is charged with sending home all 375,000 Cambodian refugees in Thailand, and hopes to repatriate most of them in time for elections there early next year.

Land Expropriation by Vietnam Denounced

BK2106053292 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Reports from all places say that the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh side are currently intensifying efforts to expropriate people's production land for sale.

The reports also say that the Vietnamese aggressors are using a trick through the slogan of allotting land to people and granting them ownership rights. In fact, the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh side are plundering people's land for sale and pocketing the money. The Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh side are sending their forces to continue implementing this criminal plan in every district and province throughout Cambodia.

This brutal, savage, and barbarous act by the Vietnamese aggressors has greatly angered people everywhere in Cambodia. The people agree that they absolutely should cooperate in pressuring the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh side to abide by and implement well every clause of the Paris agreement, particularly the two key clauses:

1. The Vietnamese aggressors should withdraw from Cambodia under the control of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia and the four Cambodian parties;

2. The Supreme National Council should have the role of the legitimate and only state authority in Cambodia to administer state affairs in Cambodia during the transitional period.

Only when the above two clauses are achieved can the expropriation of people's land by the Vietnamese aggressors be ended.

Defense Minister's Address on Army Day Reported

BK1906153592 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Speech by General Tie Banh, member of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee Standing Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense, at the Tonle Basak Theater Hall in Phnom Penh on 19 June to mark Army Day—recorded]

[Text] The Committee for Organizing National and International Festivals of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council in cooperation with the Ministry of National Defense organized a solemn meeting at the Tonle Basak Theater Hall on the morning of 19 June to mark the 41st anniversary of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] and the Army-people solidarity day. Attending the presidium were, among others, His Excellency [H.E.] Heng Samrin, honorary chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the State of Cambodia [SOC]; H.E. Mat Ly, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee, vice chairman of the CPP Central Committee Control Commission, and vice chairman of the National Assembly; H.E. General Tie Banh, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; H.E. Gen. Sin Song, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee and minister of national security; H.E. Sim Ka, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee, chairman of the Municipal Committee Party, and also chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Committee; Mr. Say Siphon, member of the CPP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Mr. Daok Samol, deputy chief of the KUFNCD cabinet; Mr. Men Kuon, chairman of the Kampuchean Youth Association; Mrs. Chhuk Chhim, chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Association; and the wife of the late Lieutenant Colonel Roat Phalla, representative of the wives of fallen Cambodian soldiers. Also present were other ministers, deputy ministers, directors general, and deputy directors general of various ministries and departments, and many representatives of the Army, people's police, and minority people. Representatives of various embassies accredited to Cambodia were also on hand.

After playing the national anthem and a moment of silence observed in tribute to cadres and combatants fallen in the cause of national defense, H.E. Gen. Tie Banh took the floor to make the following speech to mark the 41st anniversarey of the traditional day of the CPAF and the Army-people solidarity day:

[Tie Banh] Today we are meeting here with the greatest joy to perform a ceremony to welcome the 41st anniversary of the Army's traditional day and the Army-people solidarity day at a time when our nation is in the midst of the search for peace and national reconciliation and especially when the CPAF is implementing the second phase of the cease-fire. On behalf of the CPP, the SOC Government, and the Ministry of National Defense, and in my own name, I would like to express most sincere admiration to the heroism displayed by the officers and the rank and file of our CPAF and by our people throughout the country in braving and overcoming all kinds of hardship and making most courageous and valiant sacrifices in order to achieve our glorious goal.

I welcome all of you, ladies and gentlemen, who represent the three categories of our heroic CPAF, the institutions at all levels and in all sectors, and the masses and all compatriots present in this most solemn ceremony. I welcome all foreign guests who are attending this meeting and bringing with them the great sentiment of great solidarity and cooperation.

Dear excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen: On this occasion, on behalf of the CPP, the SOC Government, and the Ministry of National Defense, and in my own name, I would like to express heartfelt admiration to the officers, the rank and file, and our compatriots throughout the country for braving all difficulties and making courageous sacrifices in defending the motherland, preventing the recurrence of the calamity of the past, safeguarding the gains of the national community, and protecting the peaceful life of our people. I would like to express profound gratitude to the families of the fallen soldiers for offering their beloved husbands, sons, or brothers in the cause of the nation and people. I send my cordial greetings to wounded, disabled, or sick officers and men convalescing or receiving treatment at various hospitals. I wish all of them a prompt recovery. I express heartfelt admiration at party committees and people's committees at all levels and from all ministries, departments, and mass organizations as well as our compatriots throughout the country for supporting or participating in the movement to build our Armed Forces over the past years.

Dear excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen, with a high sense of responsibility for the fate and destiny of the nation, in response to the earnest and sacred aspiration of the Cambodian people, and desirous to contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the party and

Government of the SOC announced from the bottom of their hearts the national reconciliation policy aimed at conjuring up national unity in order to build a developed and equal society. The positive result of this endeavor has helped to realize the agreement on a political solution for Cambodia in Paris on 23 October 1991.

It is true that the CPP and SOC Government have always unswervingly maintained and respected their commitment. We have been most sincerely and scrupulously implementing everything that has already been agreed upon. Since signing the peace agreement, the SOC has always created favorable conditions for the smooth operations of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC]. To further bolster this sincere stance, the SOC Government and the SOC Ministry of National Defense have already announced their decision to unilaterally regroup in cantonment two of their units within the framework of the second phase of the cease-fire. On the other hand, those in the Democratic Kampuchea faction have remained bent on prolonging the miseries of the people. Although the Paris agreement has gone into effect since the implementation of the first phase of the cease-fire, they have not relented in their refusal to abide by the agreement and in their barbarous activities against the lives and property of our people. Irrefutable are the latest cease-fire violations grossly made by the Democratic Kampuchea faction against our CPAF virtually in the face of UNTAC, wreaking further havoc on innocent people.

Availing myself of this opportunity, on behalf of the CPP, the SOC Government, and the Ministry of National Defense, and in my own name, I would like to express my most heartfelt condolences and sympathy to those families that have fallen victim to the accord violations by the Democratic Kampuchea faction in its horrendously destructive activities during the implementation of the cease-fire. I also would like to sincerely express my admiration for the heroism displayed by our officers and rank and file in exercising their right to self-defense and taking appropriate and timely measures to block and prevent the Democratic Kampuchea faction's provocative acts against our forces and people.

Through these violations of the agreement, the general public can clearly see the belligerent nature of the Khmer Rouge and the goodwill of the CPP and SOC Government which have always displayed a high sense of responsibility for the future destiny of the motherland and people, daring to do and to sacrifice everything for the unique ideal of achieving peace for the motherland and jointly advancing the country toward prosperity.

The CPP, the SOC Government, the CPAF, and the people as a whole would like to express their most profound gratitude to His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state, father of the nation, and chairman of the Supreme National Council, and the international community as well as all fair-minded nationalist forces in the world for contributing to the success of the search for peace in Cambodia. We sincerely follow and support the royal peace mandate that is being carried out by the Prince Father with a very neutral and fair mind. We support the endeavor of H.E. the special representative of the UN secretary general to overcome all kinds of obstacle for the success of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement.

I also take this opportunity to appeal to all brothers working in the ranks of the opposition to see our goowill, uphold the interests of the nation, motherland, and people, and reconsider the orders given them to continue the fight for the sake of their leaders' belligerent ambitions which are aimed at nothing else but destroying their own nation and motherland. Therefore, you should quickly wake up, get out, and return to your own families and the national fold. Our party, government, and people are waiting for you and will welcome you at all times so that together we can build peace for our motherland.

On this most solemn 41st anniversary of the Army's traditional day and Army-people solidarity day, on behalf of the SOC Government and Ministry of National Defense, I appeal to the officers and rank and file of the CPAF to raise their sense of vigilance and prevent all violations and pernicious activities of the Democratic Kampuchea faction by closely cooperating with UNTAC in the process of implementing each phase of the peace agreement to advance toward achieving real peace for our people. At the same time, you must strive to defend your own territory and important targets, seek to preserve the status quo, and remain vigilant to prevent all agreement violations which hamper the effectiveness of the combined forces and do this to maintain social stability and law and order. You must continue to preserve the excellent character of the Issarak Army, an Army born of the people, fighting for the people, and closely united with the people. These are the glorious traditions of our Army and the source of its strength, an Army victorious over all types of enemies. Under all circumstances, our CPAF must treasure their role as the resolute forces trusted by our people in the cause of defending the motherland and all gains of the national community. In particular, they must take part in applying well all the tasks of our party at the current stage.

In conclusion, on behalf of the CPP, SOC Government, and Ministry of National Defense, and in my own name, I would like to deeply thank national and foreign guests and all ladies and gentlemen who are attending this most solemn ceremony. May all of you enjoy success and happiness forever. [applause]

Indonesia

Suharto, Uzbek Leader Agree on Bilateral Ties

BK2306074892 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Indonesia and Uzbekistan have agreed to sign a joint communique on the opening of diplomatic, trade relations. The agreement was achieved during a two-hour meeting between President Suharto and Uzbek President Islam Karimov, held at the Merdeka Palace [Presidential Palace] in Jakarta today. At the meeting, the two leaders also discussed bilateral relations between the two countries.

President Islam Karimov extended an invitation to President Suharto to visit Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan Membership in NAM Supported

BK2306113592 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1108 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Jakarta, Jun 23 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto has stated that Indonesia supports Uzbekistan's wish for membership of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and expressed the hope that the 10 month-old Central Asian republic would apply for its membership to the NAM coordination bureau.

Indonesia warmly welcomes Uzbekistan's desire for membership of NAM but we need to respond to the request in accordance with procedure, Minister/State Secretary Murdiono said when explaining the result of a meeting between President Suharto and Republic of Uzbekistan President Islam Karimov here on Tuesday.

Indonesia suggested that Uzbekistan apply for membership to the NAM coordination bureau as Yugoslavia, which currently chairs the 105-member movement is facing internal problems, Murdiono said.

The meeting between the two heads of government focused on the enhancement of bilateral relations, Murdiono said.

President Suharto visited Uzbekistan during his 1991 tour of the former Soviet Union.

Murdiono further expressed optimism over the opportunities for Indonesia and Uzbekistan to increase trade volume in the future even though the balance of trade between the two nations reached 30 million US dollars last year.

Uzbekistan has opportunities to export cotton and raw silk to Indonesia, while the latter has opportunities to export construction materials, coffee and cacao to Uzbekistan, he said.

Murdiono said that Uzbekistan has also offered to trade isotopes for medical purposes. He said that Indonesia will study the offer.

The trade between the two nations would be based on a counter-purchase system, he said.

Murdiono said that officials of Uzbekistan had expressed interest in studying Indonesia's experiences in the field of diplomatic relations, offshore loans management, and the family planning program. The officials showed their interest during a meeting with their Indonesian counterparts on political and economic issues, he said.

Murdiono said that the Acting Foreign Minister L.B. Murdani and his Uzbekistan counterpart Ubaidulla Abdurazzaqov signed two documents on the establishment of diplomatic ties and the enhancement of economic relations at the conclusion of the meeting.

The joint communique issued at the conclusion of Indonesian visit of the Uzbekistan President states that the two countries are resolved to increase trade and economic relations to boost the development of their respective business sector.

The communique also said that the two countries will explore the possibility of cooperation in science, technology, and culture.

Karimov arrived here on Monday for a two-day visit.

Daily Views Importance of Visit

BK2306075492 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 23 Jun 92

[From the press review]

[Text] ANGKATAN BERSENJATA attaches great importance to the current visit to Indonesia by Uzbek President Islam Karimov for the establishment of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries, especially in the economic and cultural fields. The daily hopes that bilateral cooperation with Uzbekistan will be useful in establishing diplomatic relations and initiating economic and cultural cooperation with the five neighboring countries of that country because the majority of those five countries are Muslims who are eager to establish ties with other Islamic countries.

Karimov Ends Visit, Departs 23 Jun

BK2306125492 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Islam Karimov, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, left Jakarta this afternoon after completing a two-day state visit to Indonesia.

Commentary Views Tokyo Conference on Cambodia

BK2406040292 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] An international conference on the reconstruction of Cambodia in Tokyo on Monday produced a seven-point Tokyo Declaration on the Cambodian peace process. On the eve of the international conference attended by 32 countries and 12 international organizations, a question arose among observers whether the Khmer Rouge would attend the conference and if the group decided to boycott it, would the Yasushi Akashi-led

UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] be able to implement the Paris Agreement without this Cambodian faction? The question arose because the Khmer Rouge had announced its opposition to the 13 June deadline to assemble at a UN-supervised camp and surrender their weapons.

However, one day before the conference began, Khmer Rouge representatives arrived in Tokyo and joined the conference along with the other three Cambodian factions the following day. Therefore, it was no surprise for the conference to produce the seven-point declaration thanks to the major role played by UNTAC Chief Akashi and Prince Sihanouk in his capacity as chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council. Meanwhile, when the 13 June deadline passed while the Khmer Rouge's position was still unknown, many observers were looking at events in Tokyo, where five days earlier the Japanese Upper House had ratified a new law on the dispatch of Japanese troops overseas as part of the UN peacekeeping force. On 15 June, the Japanese Lower House also ratified the law.

With the Khmer Rouge's willingness to attend the Tokyo international conference, there is a greater chance of success for the implementation of the Japanese peacekeeping operations law, which for the first time will be translated into action in Cambodia. The United States, which has welcomed the new Japanese law, can only hope for the success of its implementation. Many other factors explain the success of the Tokyo conference—one of them is Vietnam's desire to see an end of the U.S. economic embargo after peace in Cambodia, based on the Paris Agreement, becomes a reality.

Stalemated Peace Process in Cambodia Viewed

BK2306081592 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 23 Jun 92

[From the press review]

[Text] PELITA says that efforts to bring peace in Cambodia are still full of uncertainties. Prince Norodom Sihanouk has pointed out that the Cambodian peace process is facing a setback in the last few months, especially due to the Khmer Rouge's refusal to comply with the second phase of the Paris peace agreement signed last October. The reason for Khmer Rouge's refusal is the faction's belief that Vietnamese advisers and their military equipment are still in Cambodia.

Meanwhile, KOMPAS believes that it is high time for the Cambodian people to define their sense of nationhood, otherwise they will continue to undergo useless bloody conflict. Being fellow Southeast Asian people, ASEAN people hope that the current peace process will lead to the birth of a new Cambodia, which is not a new source of conflict and instability in the region. KOMPAS also hopes that the new Cambodia will be able to strengthen the unity and integrity of Southeast Asia in facing the radical changes of the global situation on the eve of the 21st century, which is only eight years from now.

Australian Criticism of Dili Sentences Rejected

BK2306113992 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1014 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Canberra, June 23 (OANA/ANTARA)—A statement by the Australian Government that Indonesia has apparently discriminated against civilians involved in the November 12, 1991 incident in Dili is baseless, exaggerated, and shows an unwillingness to respect the nation's laws, a press release from the Indonesian Embassy said here on Tuesday.

The press release was issued following an earlier statement made to the press by Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans expressing the sadness of his government over the sentences handed down by the Indonesian state court to civilians arrested in connection with Dili incident.

Evans noted that the jail terms to civilians were longer than those given to members of the armed forces charged over the incident.

The Indonesian Embassy statement said Indonesia is a law-abiding state and that each sentence handed down by the courts is proportional to the crime committed by the respective defendant.

The statement said that the sentence handed down to armed forces members should not be considered the full extent of their punishment, as there is also the possibility that they could be discharged from the forces.

There is also a need to differentiate between people who have been charged with crimes of subversion, those who were passively involved in the incident, and those who have infringed military discipline, it added.

The embassy statement emphasised the fact that the court sessions, including those of the military court, were held in public and were attended by the Australian consul and American diplomats.

It concluded by saying that the Indonesian judicial system, like those of Anglo-Saxon countries including Australia, is independent and the executive does not have the right to intervene.

Philippines

Japanese Premier Hopeful for Reforms Under Ramos

HK2306122592 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa is hoping that President-Elect Fidel Ramos will work for the implementation of reforms for the country's development during his term. In a statement following the proclamation of Ramos as president of the Philippines, the Japanese prime minister said he is optimistic Ramos will face and tackle the country's problems through positive means and will pursue the reforms started by outgoing President Aquino. Miyazawa said the Filipino nation can now be assured that their long-desired political stability and progress in their country will soon be achieved.

Foreign Creditors Reduce Lending to Manila

HK2306030392 Quezon City MALAYA in English 23 Jun 92 p 11

[Text] Foreign creditors reduced their loan releases to the Philippines by 5.2 percent during the first quarter because of slow use of loans, their apprehension over the transition of power and their general dissatisfaction over how the economy is doing during the same period.

Central Bank [CB] documents showed that total inflows of medium- and long-term loans during the first quarter dropped to $784 million from $827-million loans released last year.

Among the country's major creditors include the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund [OECF] of Japan.

An official of the Coordinating Council of the Philippine Assistance Program [CCPAP] said that most foreign creditors delayed the release of loans because they want to be assured that there will be a peaceful transition of power after the national elections and that they are aware of the adverse effects of the import levy on the economy.

"Foreign creditors are like ordinary bankers who want to be assured that they get paid on time before they release a loan," the CCPAP official said.

Another major reason for the cut in loan releases was the slow utilization of loans.

"Foreign creditors are asking where the loans are going. They are disappointed to hear bout the power shortage when they have been releasing millions of loans for the past six years for the improvement of infrastructure," the CCPAP official said.

Since 1989, CCPAP said foreign creditors have released more than $8 billion in official development assistance, both in the form of loans and grants, to the Aquino government.

The CB report show that Japan, through the OECF and the Japan Export-Import Bank, reduced its loans to the Philippines during the first quarter by 47.35 percent to $139 million from $264 million during the same period last year.

CCPAP said Japan cut its loans because of the ongoing recession in their country.

"The Japanese government has diverted its financial resources to beef up its economy," the CCPAP said.

The Asian Development Bank also cut its loans by 41.33 percent to $44 million from $75 million last year.

On the other hand, the World Bank increased its loans to the Philippines by 134.29 percent to $164 million from $70 million during the same period last year. The World Bank's loan releases include those released through its investment arm, the International Financing Corp.

Bilateral Talks With Malaysia Ease Tensions

HK2406085792 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 24 Jun 92 p 12

[By Jose G. Ebro]

[Text] More frequent bilateral consultations on security issues have eased tensions between the Philippines and Malaysia, envoy to Kuala Lumpur Rodolfo Severino yesterday told BUSINESS WORLD.

"Things have improved a great deal between us since that low point back in 1988," Mr. Severino said. He was referring to the capture of three Philippine fishing vessels by the Malaysian Navy. The fishermen were within Philippine territorial waters which overlapped with the claimed Malaysian exclusive economic zone. Shortly after that incident, confusion over a navigational chart led to two lady solons verbally attacking Malaysia for ostensibly attempting to annex three Philippine islets.

Malaysia-RP [Republic of the Philippines] relations, traditionally characterized by mutual distrust over the Sabah claim and Kuala Lumpur's past covert support for Moro secessionists, deteriorated further. The Philippines cast a wary eye on Malaysia's naval buildup in Sandakan and the Malaysians became increasingly nervous about Filipinos crossing over to Sabah.

Last year, however, Philippine Armed Forces chief Lisandro Abadia paid a courtesy call on his Malaysian counterparts. That visit, Mr. Severino observed, paved the way for "closer military to military exchanges...and thus, better understanding."

Defense Secretary Renato de Villa, Army chief Arturo Enrile and Air Force chief Loven Abadia have since then also made visits to Kuala Lumpur. In a reciprocal gesture, Malaysian Defense Forces chief Tan Sri Hashim Mohamed Ali visited Manila to attend a security seminar.

"The recent incident wherein the Philippine Navy allowed a Malaysian naval vessel to enter our territory to recover a ship which had been hijacked by pirates is a concrete manifestation of the confidence-building that has been going on," the Philippine envoy pointed out.

The enhanced security dialogue at the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting [AMM] would be a further positive development, Mr Severino believes. "I don't think we'll see a repeat of what happened in 1988. I think the Malaysians also realize that they went overboard. There is a feeling, an understanding that we can settle all these minor differences in an amicable, brotherly manner within ASEAN," he said.

With oil strikes increasingly frequent in the hotly disputed South China Sea, such rapprochement is indeed crucial to a Philippine military with almost no external capability. "There is a willingness on the part of most of the claimants to come to the negotiating table and work this all out, however, China has been quite stubborn about this," an Asia diplomat remarked. The Spratlies [as published] issue is on the agenda of the ASEAN AMM.

Military To Hold Parade Honoring Aquino

HK2406013992 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] is scheduled to hold a testimonial parade on Thursday [25 Jun] to honor outgoing President Corazon Aquino. According to the report by DWIZ Headline Patrol, the ceremony will be led by Defense Secretary Renato De Villa and AFP Chief General Lisandro Abadia. The parade will begin at 0900 [0100 GMT] in the morning with a briefing at General Headquarters in Camp Aguinaldo.

Ramos To Retain Manglapus as Foreign Minister

HK2406030492 Quezon City MALAYA in English 24 Jun 92 p 6

[By Ellen Tordesillas]

[Text] President-apparent Fidel V. Ramos will reappoint Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus to enable him to chair the 25th ministerial meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Sen. Leticia Shahani and Rep Jose de Venecia said.

Manglapus, who arrived yesterday from Tokyo where he attended a conference on Cambodia, said he will stay on if asked.

He said he has recommended Ambassador to Brussels Roberto Romulo as his replacement. Manglapus is expected to meet with Ramos.

Manglapus has said he is returning to private law practice after June 30 although Lakas-NUCD [Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats] leaders said he can stay as foreign secretary if he wants to.

"Secretary Manglapus has done a lot of spade work for this ASEAN ministerial meeting and it is just proper that he chairs it," Shahani said.

Manglapus' appointment ends noon of June 30 and unless re-appointed, the new foreign secretary will chair the ministerial meeting and the ASEAN post-ministerial conference with its dialogue partners which will be held at the PICC [Philippine International Convention Center] on Jul 21-26.

The two meetings are the first international event that the Ramos administration will be hosting.

The foreign secretary of the host country chairs the ASEAN standing committee which decides all matters regarding the conference, including the agenda and number of participants.

Shahani, Ramos' sister and chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, did not say how long Manglapus will remain as Ramos' foreign secretary.

She said the choice of foreign secretary has been narrowed down to Romulo and Foreign Undersecretary Pablo R. Suarez.

Romulo, who was scheduled to meet Ramos yesterday, was recommended for the post of foreign secretary by Manglapus and two business groups.

A source close to Romulo said the former IBM president would prefer to be appointed ambassador to Washington.

A source close to Lakas-NUCD said Suarez may be appointed acting foreign secretary to "hold the fort" for former Catanduanes Gov. Leandro Verceles.

A retired diplomat, Verceles ran for re-election and lost.

Ramos Names New Head of Security Group

HK2406030292 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 24 Jun 92 p 6

[Text] President-elect Fidel V. Ramos has chosen the former provincial commander of his home province to head his Presidential Security Group (PSG), the INQUIRER learned yesterday.

Police Superintendent Romeo Odi, sources said, will head the PSG which Ramos envisioned to modify into a "civilian" unit, like the U.S. Secret Service.

Odi, a 1967 graduate of the Philippine Military Academy, will replace Col. Voltaire Gazmin who will be assigned to head a brigade, sources said.

The new PSG will be composed of "career men" who will stay with the unit regardless of who was president.

Ramos wants to change the image of the PSG from an elite and influential military unit to a professional group tasked to protect the official family, the source said.

Col. Sonny Razon will be responsible for Ramos' close-in security, source also said.

Majority of the new PSG will come from the SAF [Special Action Force], an elite commando-trained police unit which Ramos organized when he was Constabulary chief.

Ramos To Pursue Tourism 'Master Plan'

HK2206032992 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 22 Jun 92 p 6

[By Rommel R. Cortez]

[Text] The next government will pursue the 20-year tourism master plan, zeroing in on the Philippines as an "island resort."

A spokesman of President-apparent Fidel V. Ramos told the CHRONICLE last week that the incoming administration has set its eyes on the development of the country's provinces, providing an endless source of destinations for both foreign and domestic tourists.

"As earlier identified by the master plan, island-estates earmarked for development will have their needed infrastructures constructed on a build-operate-transfer (BOT) scheme," explained Lakas-NUCD [Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats] spokesman Rafael Alunan, former secretary of the Department of Tourism.

"To some extent, this will also answer the question of how funds will be generated to get things started."

Alunan reiterated that the master plan will initially cover five tourism estates for development-Samal Island (Davao Gulf), Panglao Island (Bohol), northern Palawan, the Tagaytay-Taal-Batangas, and the Baguio-La Union-Ilocos region.

The master plan, as implemented this year, addresses the poor use of existing facilities and accessibility to tourism destinations.

From 1993 to 1996, the Philippines will be projected as major tourist destination aimed at tapping worldwide tourism market.

And through the year 2010, a long-term strategy of building upon set objectives will be carried out.

The marketing strategy is to promote the country's 7,100 islands as one big tourist destination.

In line with the grand vision for tourism, some P31.7 billion [pesos] are expected to be rolled into the plan's initial phase, covering a five-year period from 1992 to 1996.

Of these figures, the government is expected to chip in P8.366 billion, while the private sector is set to deliver the bulk of funds, or P23.394 billion into destination development and transport infrastructure, marketing and product development, human resources training, and other related programs.

Citing the possible difficulty of attracting enough foreign investors to fill in the "heavyweight" figures, an extension of the tourism investment incentives after 1993 is still being sought as a counter-measure.

Separate guidelines for a program on tourism incentives will have to be tapped in order to make the country as financially attractives as other tourism-oriented countries.

Meanwhile, Tourism Secretary Narzalina Lim in another interview welcomed the planned adherence to the tourism master plan by the next government.

"It just shows that good plans will be continued by succeeding administrations. As this will be tourism's bible for the next 20 years, what the next administration and the others that would follow can do is to stick by it and if possible introduce a better mix of infrastructure programs, investment incentives, manpower development and policy reforms," she emphasized.

Lim also reiterated what she had said earlier that tourism incentives would most likely include accelerated depreciation, net loss carry over, and financing.

These would be added to the existing benefits of duty-free importation of equipment or tax credits for local products as well as tax holidays she said.

With a multi-province development approach, the master plan is expected to attract 10 million tourists into the country annually.

This will also jack up tourism receipts 10 times from the present U.S.$1.2 billion a year to U.S.$12 billion.

Aquino, Cojuangco, Others Congratulate Ramos

HK2306111092 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0700 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Italicized passages in English]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has congratulated President-Elect Fidel Ramos and, at the same time, praised the Senate and the House of Representatives for their decisive action in proclaiming Ramos and Senator Joseph Estrada as the winners in the 11 May elections.

At the same time, the president also called on the people to unite behind the newly-elected leaders of the country. She said the country will only succeed if these newly-elected officials succeed.

As the outgoing president of the Philippines, Aquino said she is relinquishing a more orderly and independent government and nation than she inherited in 1986. She hopes that the Ramos administration will serve the nation better than her administration did and wishes the Ramos administration and all following administrations success in leading the nation.

Eduardo Danding Cojuangco, National People's Coalition presidential candidate, has also congratulated Ramos on his proclamation. Cojuangco said that he and his party are ready to cooperate with the new administration as a sign of their desire to have genuine national unity. He also advised the incoming government to concentrate on unifying the Filipino nation to resolve the country's primary problems.

He added that the political rivalry has ended and all sectors should concentrate on uniting themselves in working for the nation's success.

Finally, he added that he now plans to return to the private sector as a businessmen; however, this does not mean that he will no longer help the country in his capacity as a private individual.

Meanwhile, Senate President Neptali Gonzales said Congress has expressed its all out support for Ramos. Gonzales said, however, that it would be better if Ramos regularly coordinated with Congress to cultivate the relationship between Malacanang and the legislature.

[Begin Gonzales recording] I even told him that if you want 100 percent support for your legislative programs, at least from the Senate majority, you have to give us the opportunity to take part in the formulation of that program. This does not only go for us, but also for the House leadership, because we have observed that this was the biggest obstacle and irritant between *Congress, on one end, and Malacanang, the other.* There was no consultation. There was no discussion and Congress was not involved in the formulation of legislative programs. These were the reasons why 100 percent support was never given. But if he does these things, I think that the government will function very well, *especially in the Palace-Congress relationship.* [end recording]

Meanwhile, Bacolod Bishop Camilo Gregoria has also expressed his support for Ramos. Gregoria believes that Ramos is sincere in his programs to solve the country's many problems. Gregorio has assured Ramos of the Diocese of Bacolod's support for all his national and local programs.

The bishop made this statement after arriving from Rome and the United States. Gregorio went to Rome to attend the beatification of Monsignor Jose Maria Escriva and to lobby for the approval of several projects in Bacolod Diocese.

Editorial Says Cabinet Choice 'First Real Test'

HK2306045292 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 23 Jun 92 p 4

[Editorial: "Cabinet Formation: Ramos' First Real Test"]

[Text] The first test of whether or not the administration of Fidel Ramos is an agent of change is the formation of his Cabinet. By June 30, when he is inaugurated as the next President, Mr. Ramos will have to announce his Cabinet. This, next to outlining his vision for the nation in his inaugural address, will be his first act in office. The Cabinet will implement that vision.

In particular, the composition and structure of the Cabinet will give the perception whether, first, the Ramos administration is a photocopy of the Aquino administration; and second, it is a decisive presidency which knows what it is doing and where it is leading the nation to.

So far, Mr. Ramos has been keeping his selection process a closely guarded secret. Although many names have been mentioned, all we are certain about is that his screening team has been considering a short list composed of five people for each Cabinet post. We understand that, with this availability of choices, it is possible to select the "best and the brightest." Many of the names floated for Cabinet appointments are put forward by lobbies, and it is perhaps a good idea to consider them as such.

Mr. Ramos is likely to surprise the nation when he announces his Cabinet. He is his own man after his proclamation by Congress, and Cabinet formation is a decision in which any President cannot afford to make any mistakes. Mr. Ramos will be judged by it. If this Cabinet is impressive, he will have an impact that will give his first 100 days a tremendous momentum. If his Cabinet is weak or seen to be an extension of the Aquino administration, he will begin his term with a whimper.

The key question is whether his Cabinet will be composed completely of new faces or will retain some of the Aquino Cabinet men or women. Two of Mr. Ramos' key aides in his campaign are former Aquino Cabinet members—Secretary Rafael Alunan of the Department of Tourism and Secretary Peter Gamucho of Trade and Industry. There are speculations that two senior Aquino Cabinet members—Public Works Secretary Jose de Jesus and Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon—will be given important portfolios in the Ramos Cabinet.

Without doubt, Mr. Garrucho and Mr. Alunan gave invaluable help to Mr. Ramos, but Cabinet formation is more transcendental than repaying favors. If Ramos wants to present the perception that he is starting a new government, not a clone of the Aquino government, there is nothing better than have a completely new Cabinet. There is no lack of bright people to recruit for the Cabinet. A complete change can capture the public imagination that the next government is determined to shake up the nation from the lethargy and stupor of the outgoing administration and move it ahead. If Mr. Ramos finds Messers. Alunan, Garrucho, Drilon and De Jesus very valuable, they can be appointed to other government jobs, outside the Cabinet. The Cabinet is the key to sparking confidence in the capacity of the next government to lift the nation from the doldrums.

There is nothing objectionable for Mr. Ramos to maintain a continuity of economic policies the foundation for which has been established by the Aquino government for economic recovery. No one will pick bones with Mr. Ramos about policy continuity, but if it is seen that there are too many Aquino people in his Cabinet, the public will shake its head and say, "This is more of the same." It will be disastrous if the Ramos Cabinet gives this perception.

What the public appears to be expecting from Mr. Ramos is that he should be different from the past leadership in both substance and style. Right at the start of his government, Mr. Ramos should stamp the character of his government and its definition. This stamp will be identified by the next Cabinet. There should right away be no mistake or doubt that his government is different—that it is an action Cabinet and not a replication of the past.

In the past different criteria were used to appoint Cabinet members. These criteria included balance in regional representation in the Cabinet, distribution of political rewards to people who helped presidents win, and also merit and competence. Today, because of the development needs of the nation, higher premium is given to expertise. Fewer people are appointed to Cabinet because of their regional vote-getting potential. Technocrats have replaced politicians in the Cabinet.

Given the different circumstances in which Mr. Ramos has been elected President, he has a freer hand composing a Cabinet that is not hostage to political rewards.

Finally, if Mr. Ramos wants to have an impact, the announcement of the complete Cabinet should be made with one stroke. This leaves the impression that the government is decisive. Some previous presidents completed their Cabinets within a week of their inauguration. A Cabinet that cannot be completed within a week can create the impression of vacillation—or difficulties in Cabinet recruitment.

Santiago Not To File Petition Against Ramos

HK2306123592 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] People's Reform Party presidential candidate Miriam Defensor Santiago will not file a petition with the Electoral Tribunal against the proclamation of President-Elect Fidel Ramos. This was stated today by Santiago's lawyer, Homobono Adaza. Here is Jojo Ismael with the details:

[Begin Ismael recording] In an interview with the Philippine Broadcasting Service News, Adaza said that, as Miriam's lawyer, he is not recommending the filing of a petition or any similar move because he believes it will take years before this kind of protest is resolved. However, Adaza clarified that Miriam continues to believe she won the recent election but was cheated during the count. Adaza confirmed that Miriam will return to private life and may continue her studies at Harvard University. [end recording]

Ramos Denies Benefiting From Rebel Returnee Fund

HK2006041192 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] It is possible Fidel Ramos will face impeachment if he is implicated by the six cabinet members who are charged with illegally disbursing funds from the coffers of the National Reconciliation and Development Program [NRDP].

Congressman Raul Roco of the Struggle of Filipino Democrats said it is possible for any of the six cabinet members accused of malversation to squeal and implicate Ramos.

Earlier, the Supreme Court sided with Senator Neptali Gonzales on his complaint against the administration's illegal disbursement of NRDP funds during the campaign period.

Meanwhile in Malacanang, Ramos has denied accusations by rebel returnees that his party and his candidacy have benefited from the 100 million Philippine peso disbursed from the NRDP. He said the disbursement of the fund did not directly help the LAKAS-NUCD [Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats]. At the same time, Ramos refused to respond to the Supreme Court resolution against the seven [number as heard] Aquino cabinet members who were charged of illegally disbursing the fund. The seven cabinet members, according to Ramos, should file for a motion for reconsideration for themselves.

Ombudsman To Continue Investigation

HK2406022392 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] The Ombudsman's office will continue to investigate a graft case filed against President-Elect Fidel Ramos. Ombudsman Conrado Vasguez said his office is trying to determine whether these charges could be a basis for Ramos' impeachment. Vasquez said if strong evidence exists against Ramos or any impeachable official who has a pending case with the Ombudsman, his office is empowered by law to file charges before the House of Representatives. Only the House of Representatives has the power to initiate impeachment proceedings.

Ramos was charged by the Presidential Commission on Good Government with conniving with General Fabian Ver, former Armed Forces of the Philippines chief of staff, and businessmen Manuel Elizalde Jr.

Export Processing Zone Investments Set Record

HK2306083992 Quezon City MALAYA in English 23 Jun 92 p 11

[By Bienvenido M. Perez]

[Text] Bucking the tough odds brought about by a struggling Philippine economy, the state-run Export Processing Zone Authority [EPZA] registered a record P1.143 billion [pesos] in new investments over the past five months.

These investments were made by 32 foreign and Filipino companies that have decided to locate their operations inside the country's existing export processing zones "despite the various dampeners in the domestic and international economic environment," EPZA administrator Tagumpay R. Jardiniano pointed out last Friday during the agency's 23rd anniversary celebration.

He said the total input compared favorably with the P744.393 million registered by only 10 companies with the EPZA from January to May last year. In addition, the P1.143 billion in fresh investments generated during the first five months of 1992 already represented almost 50 percent of the P2.303-billion total gains reached in 1991.

The leading investors in the four regular EPZs [export processing zones] and in the special EPZs inside private-run industrial estates the last five months included the Japanese (P452.393 million), South Koreans (P240.831 million) Filipinos (P154.661 million), Americans (P50.502 million), and the British (P34.382 million).

Emphasizing the solid performance of the country's EPZs during the Aquino administration, Jardiniano noted that during the period 1986 to 1991, the EPZA achieved average annual growth rates of 233.162 percent [figure as published] for investments, 25.57 percent for exports and 13.42 percent for employment. He added that EPZA located enterprises, for that period, posted for the country a net trade surplus of $868.79 million.

"If the performance of EPZA amid the widely changing developments in the poslitical and economic fronts has taught us anything, it is that growth is possible even in the face of adversities," Jardiniano stressed. Provided that EPZA does its best to make investors feel comfortable and secure in their operations within the zones, he said, entrepreneurs, either Filipino or foreign, will continue to put up stakes in the EPZs.

Jardiniano explained that the EPZA has come a long way since 1969, "when it started articulating a vision of economic growth that is anchored on an industrial concept hitherto untried in the country." The EPZs run by the agency have been operating as separate, self-contained enclaves for a vareity of industries that use imported raw materials for the processing, assembly, and manufacture of goods for export.

Created by Presidential Decree No. 66, the EPZA currently manages four fully operational zones in Bataan, Mactan, Baguio City, and Cavite. It is also overseeing a number of special EPZs established inside private-owned industrial estates. Zone-located enterprises receive special concessions and incentives, including import and export duty exemptions, tax credits, priority in foreign exchange allocations, liberal entry povisions, and simplified import-export procedures.

Abadia Seeks Consultation on Amnesty Package

HK2206032892 Quezon City MALAYA in English 21 Jun 92 p 1

[By Noel Bartolome]

[Text] Gen. Lisandro Abadia, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, yesterday said he wants the military to be consulted by the incoming administration in the formulation of a planned comprehensive amnesty package for communist and military rebels.

"I would like to be given enough authority to determine whether some amnesty grantees should be reverted to military control or not," Abadia told reporters after attending graduation rites of the Philippine Merchant Marine Academy in Fort Bonifacio.

Abadia, reiterating his support for the planned amnesty package for both military and communist rebels, stressed he would not want to preempt the incoming government's program but said the armed forces chief of staff should be allowed to determine the extent of sanctions to be imposed on military rebels to be granted amnesty.

Rep. Jose de Venecia (Pangasinan), secretary general of Ramos' Lakas-NUCD [Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats], had said he would initiate moves to constitute a joint executive-legislative committee to package the amnesty program of the Ramos government.

Abadia, together with Defense Secretary Renato de Villa, is set to meet with Ramos in Camp Aguinaldo today to discuss, among others, the planned amnesty program.

On renegade Lt Col Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, Abadia said the rebel leader would not be readmitted to military service even if he is granted amnesty.

"I told him (Honasan) and he knew that he would not be readmitted to the military service once he avails and is eventually granted amnesty," Abadia told reporters.

Military rebels have expressed reservations about the amnesty program.

The National Democratic Front, the umbrella organization of the communist movement, likewise expressed doubts on an amnesty grant would be a solution to the country's problem.

PNP Chief Disappointed With Rejection

HK2406022192 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] General Cesar Nazareno, chief of the Philippine National Police [PNP], is disappointed with Nur Misuari's rejection of President-Elect Ramos' offer of amnesty. He said Misuari's rejection only means that the latter's long exile in the Middle East had detached him from the country's true situation. He also said that Misuari's position remains an obstacle to the country's aspiration for economic progress. Progress, according to Nazareno, would only be achieved if everyone were to set aside self-interest.

Task Force Formed To Monitor Student Activists

HK2206031492 Quezon City MALAYA in English 22 Jun 92 p 3

[By Jimmy Perez]

[Text] Brig. Gen. Ernesto Diokno, Superintendent of the Western Police District, yesterday formed a task force to monitor activities of student activists following intelligence reports that mass actions instigated by underground student groups will begin this week in various school campuses.

Diokno tapped intelligence division chief Maj. Rufino Torrenueva to head the task force. He said leaders of the League of Filipino Students and the National Union of Students of the Philippines will be closely watched.

The Manila police chief said they will observe maximum tolerance during students' mass actions but warned that arrests will be made should the protesters cause public disturbance.

"We will deal with them accordingly if they go beyond the limit," Diokno said.

The creation of the task force was prompted by intelligence report that communist agitators have infiltrated the students' ranks. Several students' organizations earlier set for this week a series of rallies to protest tuition fee increases in several Metro Manila schools.

Rebels Attack American Firm in Davao del Sur

HK2406020892 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 24 Jun 92 p 1

[By Carol Arguillas]

[Text] Coronon, Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur—About 30 communist rebels attacked an American-owned dessicated coconut firm here Monday, destroyed property worth P30 million [pesos] and held hostage two top officials, witnesses said.

The whereabouts of Constancio Galinalo, the deputy plant manager and comptroller of the Franklin Baker and Company of the Philippines, and Rustico Jimeno, chief security officer of the Philippine Eagle Security Agency, remain unknown as of press time.

Different estimates of the rebel strength were made by the police chief in nearby Sta. Cruz, six kilometers away, and the executive officer of the Army's 37th Infantry Battalion. The Army said there were 100 while the police chief estimated 500 rebels involved.

But workers of Franklin Baker here said there were only around 24 rebels, including two 13-year old boys, clad in military uniforms, who staged the attack at around 4:30 p.m. Monday [22 June].

Marcelo Panerio, a coconut husker, told the INQUIRER that around 14 New People's Army [NPA] rebels in military uniforms knocked at the firm's gate demanding entry. They claimed to be looking for a member of the NPA's "Sparrow Unit."

The security guards, who thought they were soldiers, let them in and were immediately disarmed.

Outside the gate, the two teenage rebels kept watch. Four others blocked the southbound lane of the highway going to Davao del Sur and four others blocked the northbound side leading to Davao City. Coconut delivery trucks were used as barricades.

Security guards inside the firm were disarmed, said Joeylito Arguelles, an off-duty security guard who was inside the compound at the time of the attack.

Workers said the NPA told them "Pasaylo-a lang mi" (Please forgive us) and ordered them to leave the compound. Shortly after leaving the gate, workers said they heard explosions.

The rebels fled the compound and their highway barricade at around 5:15 p.m., some 45 minutes after the attack.

Maj. Vicente Zafra, Sta. Cruz police chief told reporters that NPA used a land mine to blast the Caterpillar engine of the power generating set of Franklin Baker, burned the company's service vehicle, strafed other vehicles inside the compound, including the firm's water tank and totally damaged "all communication facilities."

Reporters, including the INQUIRER, could not verify the extent of the damage because management did not allow them to enter the plant premises and refused to grant interviews.

Workers said they were not allowed in reportedly because there were still unexploded land mines inside the compound.

Police estimated the damage at P30 million. Zafra said the rebels also carted away six shot-guns and carbines and two handheld radio sets. But security guard Arguelles said 10 firearms were taken by the rebels.

Maj. Arsenio Pattui of the Army's 37th IB [Infantry Battalion] said they had received reports of rebels massing in the Pantulangon area, near Franklin Baker, last Saturday.

Thailand

Michai Ruchuphan Appointed Senate President

BK2306141992 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] The Senate today convened a special meeting under the chairmanship of Asa Meksawan. The agenda of the meeting included the election of the new president of the Senate to replace former president Ukrit Mongkhonlanawin, who has tendered his resignation letter as of 26 May. One hundred ninety-five senators attended the meetings and proposed Asa Meksawan and Michai Ruchuphan as candidates for the post. However, Asa Mesawan withdrew his candidacy, which left Michai Ruchuphan as the only candidate. Some senators said that Michai Ruchuphan was not suitable for the post because he was member of the previous cabinet during the past political unrest and could be a target of criticism as he must also serve as chairman of the Constitutional Tribunal. However, the majority of the senators reaffirmed their support for Michai Ruchuphan. The meeting passed a resolution appointing him as president of the Senate.

The meeting also was informed of the royal command appointing four senators, namely General Sunthon Kkongsomphong, Group Captain Sophon Suwannaruchi, Lieutenant General Ayurakun Kannasut, and Khunying Phatchari Wongphaitnun to fill the vacancies in the Senate. Sixteen 19-member extraordinary commissions of the Senate were appointed during the meeting.

Chawalit Resigns as Opposition Head 23 Jun

BK2306135592 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Interview with New Aspiration Party leader General Chawalit Yongchaiyut by unidentified reporters in Bangkok on 23 June—recorded; first paragraph is announcer introduction]

[Text] New Aspiration Party leader General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who has been appointed the opposition leader, tendered his resignation letter to the House speaker at noon today. Reasoning that the present government does not include any political parties, he said the role of an opposition bloc, therefore, does not exist. The leader of the New Aspiration Party also told reporters that the four former opposition parties had met and agreed that there is no need to amend any laws at this moment and they want the House to be dissolved as quickly as possible.

[Gen. Chawalit] Our four parties agreed that there is no need to amend the law. We want the House dissolution so we can hold the general election quickly.

[Unidentified reporter] What about your resignation from the post of opposition leader?

[Gen. Chawalit] How did you manage to learn about it so quickly? I have not yet tendered the resignation letter.

[Unidentified reporter] You did.

[Gen. Chawalit] Oh. Yes, I did. Following from the fact that no one wanted me to form a government, many people have misunderstood the royal decree appointing me opposition leader. Some people wrongly believe that this post is permanent. Our present government does not include even one political party. In other words, none of the political parties are participating in the administration. For this reason, my constitutional duty no longer exists.

Anan Strikes Back at Parliamentary Critics

BK2406013092 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Jun 92 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun stunned Parliament yesterday when he struck back at sharp-tongued MPs during the Government's policy debate.

Looking grim and speaking in an emphatic tone, the Premier said though he was not elected and might not know how to talk, he always knew how to get things done.

"I admit I have never been elected and may not know much about problems of the people, farmers and those in the countryside. I accept criticism, though.

"We (the Anan Government) may not know how to talk but we know how to act," the Premier said.

After having listened to 60-70 MPs raising questions and criticising him for about 15 hours since Monday, Mr Anan rose to his feet to say the current political crisis basically stemmed from problems caused by MPs who did not learn to stay united and chose to confront one another and pursue their personal or partisan interests.

Some politicians did things by the book without bothering to consider their real purpose, Mr Anan said.

He was apparently referring to differences among MPs over a move to amend the Constitution which led to mass protests and finally to the brutal military crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators during May 17-20.

"Nobody wanted to see it happen. Nobody wanted to see it happen again in Thailand. But how much should we be held responsible for what has happened? Did we show our responsibility and if so, when?" Mr Anan asked the hushed House.

People have been appalled and shocked by the incident, he said.

"I wonder how many thousands more have become nervous and hysterical after the incident. But I have received hundreds of phone calls and thousands of letters from people including those in the provinces," he said.

"I'm not a superman. I always say I came back for a short four-month period. I did not volunteer to come back, though. I always say it's time Thai people get together, think together.

"Don't think Mr Anan can do everything. Mr Anan is not an angel. The Anan Government is not an angel," he said.

The Premier reiterated he will always do things "transparently"—honestly—and will not do favours for any particular person.

Mr Anan said that he has never doubted that MPs also had good intentions towards the country and that he always respects them and the legislative institution.

Mr Anan said it was a "political accident" that gave him the premiership after the February 23, 1991 coup.

The Premier said he was contacted by House Speaker Athit Urairat one hour biefore Dr Athit was to have an audience with His Majesty the King on the day of his appointment as prime minister.

Dr Athit told him he could find nobody else and insisted that he take the post once again, Mr Anan said.

Mr Anan, meanwhile, admitted that the last general election supervised by his previous administration saw the most widespread vote-buying in Thailand's political history.

But he said he hopes it will be better in the next election.

The Premier said some politicians regarded him as a "murderer" while others admired him.

"Many (MPs) have mentioned me, calling me a murderer. Yet many others admire me. After all, I just don't know who Mr Anan is. How could there be both good and bad in Mr Anan?"

Orders Review of CSC

BK2406004892 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Jun 92 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Prime Minister yesterday ordered the Defence Ministry to review the Capital Security Command [CSC] structure and its line of command to see what changes should be made to prevent a recurrence of last month's bloodshed.

Anan Panyarachun also ordered the Police Department to consider the establishment of an "anti-riot squad" to deal with crowds without the use of excessive force.

The Prime Minister, on the second day of the joint sitting of Parliament to debate the government policy statement, stressed the need for all facts concerning last month's tragedy to be brought into the open and pledged action to end confrontations between the military and the people.

Mr Anan said he attached great importance to this matter and would do everything he could to clear things.

"I have no right to ask you to have confidence in my handling of this matter, but I will try my best," he said.

Mr Anan said his way of solving problems was to adhere to principles, the intent of the law, legitimacy and the opinions of others.

He stressed the people's right and freedom under Article 39 of the Constitution to peaceful and unarmed gatherings.

"But if a gathering which began peacefully turns violent because of interfering factors, and this leads to a holocaust, injury and loss of life, and damage to state property and other wrongdoings, no matter by which side, I cannot dare point out who was right and who was wrong.

"This Parliament, too, has no right to point out who was right, who was wrong and who should be punished.

"What needs to be done first is to investigate the facts leading to and surrounding the incident, to reveal everything without concealment," he said in reference to the May 17-20 violence

The Prime Minister said the imminent dissolution of the House would lead automatically to the winding up of the committee set up by Parliament to investigate last month's protests.

The committee will no longer work on the case, but the two other committees—set up by the Government and the Defence Ministry—will continue to pursue their work.

The Government-appointed 13-man committee is chaired by former Supreme Court president Sophon Rattarakon.

Two of the committee members not appointed to the Cabinet, Gen Banchop Bunnak and Dr Phairot Ningsanon have been replaced by Gen Wichit Wichitsongkhram and former deputy permanent secretary for public health Dr Banlu Siripanich.

The committee is empowered to investigate all facts and evidence surrounding the May 17-20 incidents.

It also has the authority to recommend action against any government official or anyone else found guilty of having committed a mistake which led to damage to others or property.

The committee, which is expected to complete its investigation in two months, will also examine the actual damage and losses, and recommend preventive measures.

The investigating committee set up by the Defence Ministry, chaired by Deputy Permanent Secretary for Defence Gen Pichit Kunlawanit, will also dig out all the facts.

The two committees will report their findings to the Cabinet, which hopefully will be comprehensive and accurate enough for the Cabinet to then decide what further action should be taken.

Apart from these investigations, Deputy Prime Minister Pol Gen Phao Sarasin has been asked to study the need for a new "anti-riot squad" to deal with unruly demonstrators.

The anti-riot police must be equipped with batons only and fully equipped with protective gear.

Defence Minister Banchop, meanwhile, will review the structure of th Capital Security Command and its line of command.

The CSC played a major role in the crackdown on demonstrators during last month's protests. It comes directly under the command of Army chief Itsaraphong Nunpakdi. Gen Itsaraphong has since tried to avoid public appearances.

Mr Anan said Gen Banchop will consider possible changes to the unit to prevent further clashes between armed soldiers and the people.

Anti-riot police will mainly be used to deal with demonstrations. A military force will be called in only if a demonstration becomes violent and a state of emergency is declared and subsequent action is ordered by the prime minister, he said.

"It is now time to have measures to prevent confrontations between soldiers and the people. And I am confident the military is ready to reduce its role in dealing with the masses.

"As long as measures taken to deal with demonstrations are supervised by the Police Department, whose personnel are well-protected and properly equipped, and the people are confident that no one will spray bullets at them or harm them what happened last month will not recur."

Mr Anan said the armed forces or soldiers should not be given responsibility for controlling large crowds.

He said he, like everybody, was saddened by last month's violence—which he described as a national problem.

"But the country's problems must be above personal emotions. The 56-57 million Thai people must help each other solve this problem without prejudice. We must adhere to principles and our national charactcistic .

"If this problem is solved, I believe Parliament and MPs will be able to regain the trust of the people. And with your own deeds, you MPs will be able to regain prestige and honour as the people's representatives," he said.

Suspends Land Resettlement Program

BK2306151892 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Interview with Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun by unidentified reporters in Bangkok on 23 Jun—recorded; first paragraph is announcer's introduction]

[Text] The Cabinet has agreed to suspend the land resettlement program of landless villagers from denuded forest reserves. Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun told reporters after the Cabinet meeting at Government House that the Cabinet had agreed that the program was good in principle. However, there have been problems in the implementation of the program.

[Anan] The land resettlement program has been carried out by various governments. We merely continued the program during my first government. Now we see that it is still a good program in principle. However, in practice there have been problems. The program has faced problems in some areas for a long time.

The Cabinet meeting this morning agreed with the following three points. First, the land resettlement program's original target to cover the whole country is scrapped. Second, any land resettlement projects which have not been started are halted. Third, a committee—chaired by the permanent secretary for the Prime Minister's Office and comprising representatives from various government agencies; five or six representatives from the private sector; the rectors of Chulalongkon University, Thammasat University, and Kasetsat University; and representatives from two private organizations—is being set up to conduct a survey on the weak points of the projects under implementation in some areas and how the problems can be resolved. The committee will forward the results to the Cabinet within 30 days. Agriculture Minister Khosit will give the details in this regard. The agriculture minister, the defense minister, and the interior minister have closely consulted each other over this issue since these three agencies are in charge of the land resettlement program.

[Unidentified correspondent] How about the villagers who have been affected by the program?

[Anan] Please wait for 30 days. The committee will submit its report to the Cabinet within 30 days and the Cabinet will consider this again. I would like to give the assurance that the government will not resort to any violence. I would also like to ask those who are making demands to wait for 30 days.

[Unidentified correspondent] How about those who are facing court trials?

[Anan] That is another case. We cannot interfere in the court procedures.

[Unidentified correspondent] What is the reaction from the Armed Forces?

[Anan] The Armed Forces understand this issue well. Formerly, this program was to be carried out by the Interior Ministry. However, the Internal Security Operation Command [ISOC] has been used to help in implementation in some remote areas. The Armed Forces or the ISOC are ready to reduce their role in this regard.

Anan Urged To Hold Clean, Fair Election

BK2306032592 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Jun 92 p A6

[Editorial: "How To Ensure a Clean, Fair Election?"]

[Text] Several vengeful MPs yesterday questioned if Premier Anan Panyarachun and the soon-to-be-revived Poll Watch would be able to make a difference in the upcoming general election. They pointedly reminded the caretaker premier that it was his previous administration (the Anan 1) and Poll Watch that supervised and monitored the March 22 election.

The MPs, most of them from the pro-military majority coalition, deliberately ignored several glaring facts in order to blame the widespread vote-buying and electoral fraud on Anan and Poll Watch. If they wanted to find fault with Anan, they could only criticize his unrealism in making political reform and democratic development his top priorities afer his appointment to the premiership in March 1991.

It however quickly dawned on Anan that his role in important political matters was severely limited. The Interim Constitution required him to share political power with the chairman of the National Peacekeeping Council (NPKC), who held the power to sack him from the premiership. Anan had no control of the Interim National Legislative Assembly, whose members were hand-picked by the NPKC.

The NPKC, consisting of top military officers who seized government power in the coup on Feb 23, 1991, played a major role in revising the draft constitution to include several undemocratic features aimed at institutionalizing their control of parliamentary politics through a powerful military-dominated Senate. Anan must have seen what was shaping up, but at that time he avoided commenting on the issue on the grounds that his administration had nothing to do with the drafting of the new constitution. This was one regrettable contradiction of his term: he promised to effect political reform, yet he had no part (by design of the NPKC's Interim Constitution) in planning the new constitutional framework.

Another contradiction was in Anan's lack of control of the Interior Ministry. The NPKC sent its secretary-general, Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, to run the powerful ministry, where no officials dared to raise any objection to what Gen Itsaraphong wanted, especially during the election campaign in which some NPKC leaders were clearly backing certain pro-military parties.

Poll Watch was Anan's answer, but the watchdog body lacked legal power to initiate action against violators of the electoral laws. Corrupt authorities who unlawfully helped certian parties also withheld their cooperation from volunteers of Poll Watch.

Finally the majority coalition's nomination of ex-army chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun to the premiership revealed that the coup makers had planned from the start to install Suchinda—the real leader of the coup—in the top government office. Their selection of Anan for the premiership after the Feb 23 coup was merely a stop-gap measure to appease the public and improve Thailand's image in the world community. As such, Anan was not supposed to do anything to strengthen parliamentary democracy, which if allowed to develop could frustrate the coup makers' plan to control governemnt power long after this year's March 22 election.

In all fairness, the NPKC—not Anan and his interim administration—was direclty responsible for the lack of political reform and failure of the election to produce a more satisfactory crop of MPs. If at all, Anan might be faulted for raising public expectations with his promises of political reform and failing to explain to the public why he couldn't fulfil this important promise.

The MPs themselves must not forget, too, that they had only themselves to blame if they invested a great deal of money to ensure their election victories. It is ridiculous for those shameless MPs to chide Anan and Poll Watch for failing to stop their vote-buying and bribery of electoral authorities.

Anan's second appointment to the premiership last month came with a special mandate to "return government power to the people". He has indicated that he will dissolve the House next month and call a fresh general election for September. Yesterday, during his lunch meeting with House Speaker Athit Urairat and leaders of all political parties, Premier Anan solicited suggestions from the politicians on what needed to be done to ensure a free and fair general election. Leaders of the parties will meet today to discuss what changes they want to see in the electoral laws.

Here lies a new contradiction. Premier Anan has the power to transform Poll Watch into an independent public body with legal authority to monitor national elections to deter cheating. Yet he turned to ask for suggestions from the political leaders, most of whom have openly opposed arming Poll Watch with real teeth.

If such a public watchdog is not to be formed, then there is not much else that can be done through amending the electoral laws, except perhaps removing or adjusting the campaign spending limit, currently fixed at Bt [Baht] 1 million. For most of the other key electoral rules—like the voting eligibility age, the multiple-member constituency (one to three seats in a constituency in accordance with the size of population), the number of MPs fixed at 360, the requirement that a party fields at least 120 candidates, the qualifications of eligible candidates—are all written in the constitution of 1991. And no constitutional amendment is on the Anan Cabinet's agenda.

Premier Anan and his caretaker administration now virtually have a free hand to hold and supervise the upcoming election. The legitimacy of his administration is unquestionable, especially since this government has no ulterior political motive other than to encourage greater public political participation in self-government.

This Anan administration must try its best to ensure a free and fair election. Neither the time constraint nor non-cooperation of political parties can be an excuse for lethargy.

Think Tank Head: Anan Appointment Reduces Loss

BK2406022392 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Jun 92 p B2

[Text] Thailand Research Development Institute (TDRI) president, Ammar Siamwalla, yesterday predicted that the potential economic loss caused by the May crisis had been reduced by half with the appointment of Anan Panyarachun as premier.

He said the appointment of Anan is expected to bring down the potential loss from Bt [baht] 40 billion to Bt20 billion.

"Thailand is back half way from the fall (caused by the political unrest)," he said.

Speaking at a luncheon organized by the Thai-Canadian Business Association, Ammar revised downward the earlier projection of potential economic loss from Bt29 billion when Anan was named prime minister on June 10—to 20 billion yesterday.

The exact loss will be determined by the actual decline in tourist arrivals in the remaining months.

TDRI has come up with two scenario projections of GDP growth for 1992. One is a growth of 5.7 per cent (worst case scenario) and the other is 6.5 per cent (which is expected to be achieved given continued smooth politics).

He stressed that the military problem will have to be solved one way or the other to achieve longer term stability.

"There is no way to get around it (the military problem), otherwise there will be more trouble again."

On the longer term outlook, Ammar said people living in urban and rural areas have different expectations and the state cannot deliver the "goods" properly.

This has led to the election of bad politicians to the House of Representatives, as witnessed by the urban population in Bangkok and major cities.

He said Bangkok peoples' views are similar to Westerners as they want efficient and honest governments that deliver the "goods", whereas the rural dwellers want results regardless of the ethics concerning the nation as a whole.

He explained that rural voters want government assistance in particular areas, a need which cannot be satisfied by the central government in Bangkok.

"These people want their politicians to bail them out when they have trouble. Their expectations are certainly upscale, and unclear.

"During the past decade rural MPs have served their constituents well, with projects for road construction and others.

"These projects need money in order to get the results for the rural people.

"There is little accountability in this regard."

In order to bridge the gap between the needs of urban and rural populations he said there must be structural changes to achieve more weight of urbanization in the provinces.

This process will take 10 years or even longer, he said.

During the interim period there must also be measures such as electoral reform, he said.

For instance, he suggested that the counting of votes should be more centralised, meaning that the votes should be counted at district level instead of in each village.

This will help curb vote buying which is a fundamental problem in the Thai parliamentary system. He contended that more centralised locations for counting votes will make vote buying less effective. Crooked politicians will find it more difficult to check when the votes are counted. Checking is easy when the votes are counted at village level, where the headmen are normally closely associated with canvassers.

He cautioned, however, that the ballot boxes could be stolen if the suggestion is adopted.

Tribunal Urged To Rule 'Without Fear'

BK2406021592 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Jun 92 p A6

[Editorial: "Constitutional Tribunal Must Give Hope for Rule of Law"]

[Text] Today, the eight-member Constitutional Tribunal under the chairmanship of House Speaker Dr Athit Urairat convenes again to consider the second appeal filed by the Opposition calling for the legal experts to declare void the emergency amnesty decree. This emergency decree promulgated by disgraced premier Gen Suchinda Khraprayun on May 23, establishes a blanket amnesty for all involved or responsible for the May 17-20 unrest.

In its first sitting last Wednesday to hear the Opposition appeal, the tribunal came to a consensus that under the Criminal Code, it has the power of a state investigator authorized by law to require any relevant person to testify in a hearing. Those who refuse to cooperate will face punitive action for "obstructing the implementation of state affairs". Also the tribunal decided that it has the right to examine documents of Suchinda's Cabinet to determine the validity of the amnesty decree.

At its second sitting today, the Constitutional Tribunal will determine what points of law need to be studied before handing down a ruling on the legality of the decree. The State of Emergency Act will be closely scrutinized in order to determine whether or not the military commanders exceeded their legal authority in quelling the unrest with heavily armed troops.

A point of contention will be the clause in the Act for the preventive use of force, which clearly states that authorities can detain people who are deemed to be a "threat" to national security, for no more than seven days for questioning before charging them. Nowhere in the legislation does it state that the authorities have the power to use force to kill any person considered a "national security threat".

Also after examining Cabinet documents in last Wednesday's sitting, the tribunal is now faced with this tough question: Did Suchinda's Cabinet really decide to issue the emergency amnesty decree or whether Suchinda acted on his own accord? Politicians on the Cabinet contend they had earlier decided that any amnesty should be granted in the form of act of Parliament, and Suchinda's promulgation of the emergency decree caught them by surprise because they were not consulted.

According to clause one of Article 172 of the Constitution, any emergency decree, in order to be promulgated by the prime minister, must have the approval of the full Cabinet. The manner in which Suchinda's deputy, Michai Ruchuphan sought Cabinet approval is highly questionable. Early on May 23, a Saturday, Michai drafted the emergency decree, and then sent circulars to all the Cabinet members instructing them to voice their grievances by midday if they had objections to its issuance.

As it turned out, only Social Action Party leader Montri Phongphanit, a deputy premier in Suchinda's Cabinet, opposed the emergency amnesty decree, and sent in his notification before the deadline. The objection was however taken as a minority view by Suchinda, and so the ex-army chief went to see the King on the night of May 23 with the decree, and to infomm His Majesty of his decision to step down.

It is indeed laudable that the Constitutional Tribunal has indicated genuine seriousness in determining the validity of the promulgation of the emergency amnesty decree, and is not going to leave any stone unturned in their investigation.

Day by day, new pieces of evidence are surfacing to indicate that the violence against the demonstrators by the military was carefully planned and clearly went far beyond the measures of crowd control. The military's ferocious intention was reflected in the code name of "Pairee Pina" (Destruction to the Enemy) given to the operation.

Last Thursday a subcommittee of a 49-member House of Representatives' committee, looking into the disappearance of over 700 people in the May bloodbath, urged the parallel 14-member government fact-finding commission to search military installations for buried bodies. Subcommittee chairman Prof Dr Pradit Charoenthaithawi said he had strong evidence to suggest that the bodies of those killed by Suchinda's soldiers had been buried there.

If the emergency amnesty decree is still in place, it would be almost impossible for the government fact-finding commission headed by fommer Supreme Court chief justice Sophon Rattanakon, to exercise its authority and conduct on-site inspections at military installations, some of them in Bangkok. Also if the decree is not revoked, the guilty parties cannot be brought to justice because technically they are absolved of all crime and responsibility. The non-revocation of the emergency amnesty decree would mean that the conventions and protocols in international humanitarian law would have to be evoked as a last recourse in order to bring to justice the perpetrators of the crime against the demonstrators. Though Thailand has not signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the UN however can still intervene by virtue of the country acceding to the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As it stands right now, there are valid grounds for the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, the UN Special Rapporteur on Arbitrary Executions and the UN Working Group on Disappearances to start investigations on Thailand. These international investigations in themselves would serve to tell the world that the rule of law in Thailand broke down in May.

We indeed hope that our legal mechanisms would not warrant these international measures and we urge the Constitutional Tribunal to keep to the basic principles of justice and hand down their ruling without fear in order that Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun is able to fulfill his pledge to the people that he will "pursue till the end" the investigation into the May massacre. The endurance of the Thai people has been tested to its limits, and they are no longer willing to be plunged into despair. Just too many people have died and justice must be done.

Growth of Democracy, Future Election Viewed

BK2406014092 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Jun 92 p 4

[Editorial: "Democracy—Five Cycles of Frustration"]

[Text] Sixty years ago today, a group of young progressively-minded military officers, technocrats and bureaucrats—many of them western-trained or western-educated—staged a successful coup d'etat to transform the country from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy. Three days later, the first interim Constitution was promulgated and within six months on December 10,1932, the first permanent Constitution was granted by then King Rama VII to the Thai people.

That piece of supreme law which was written on khoi paper was supposed to usher in an era of western-style democracy and bring the country out of the yoke of obsolete feudalism and into the forefront of civilised democracies. But throughout the past 60 years since that bold political takeover by the so-called Khana Ratsadon, what we have witnessed is not democracy in actual practice whereby the people have the real say in self-governance and self-determination. Instead, we have experienced dictatorship, either military or civilian, occasionally interrupted by short-lived democratic or quasi-democratic rule.

Ever since the promulgation of the first permanent Constitution, there have been 15 successive constitutions, with the last being the legacy of the now-defunct National Peacekeeping Council and the source of national conflicts culminating in the bloodshed of May 17-20. Also within the span of six decades, there were ten successful coups and a string of failed coups. There were numerous governments, mostly short-lived with the last being the one led by Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, which lasted only 48 days.

Some harsh critics have pointedly put the blame on the Khana Ratsadon for prematurely pushing the country towards democratic rule when it was not ready for it and at a time when its people, used to centuries of rule under absolute monarchy, were far from receptive to such an imported concept as democracy. For these critics, the political takeover set a bad precedent which is being emulated by a host of successive politically-ambitious army officers, creating what is widely known as the vicious circle which haunts the world of Thai politics.

Guarded pessimists may view the last six decades of experimentation with democratic rule as a total waste, with democracy still struggling and limping in its infancy stage instead of reaching total acceptance and being retired by 60 as a controversial issue. But despite political upheavals and traumatic changes which have put back the advance of democracy, that ideology seems to have firmly taken root in this country. This was clearly witnessed in the spontaneous outburst of defiance against the regime of Gen Suchinda.

Apparently, the soul of democracy is deeply enshrined in the hearts of many a Thai as can be witnessed by the raw courage of the pro-democracy demonstrators in the face of the brutal suppression of May 17-20. Like a tree, democracy needs to be nurtured in order to grow and prosper. As such, all parties concerned have a vital role to play—no matter how small that role is—for the realisation of democratic rule.

If the past 60 years of experimentation with democracy were a setback, we must not lose hope for the future. Past mistakes should serve as a lesson so that the same mistakes are not repeated. To begin with, the electorate must not allow themselves to be tempted by a small reward to sell their votes. They must also show up in full force to reject bad politicians and parties.

The "final show" put up by some politicians from the pro-military parties to plead for the delay of the dissolution of the Parliament on Monday and again yesterday constitutes yet another outrageous example of their complete insensitivity to the political aspirations of the people. These shameless politicians should not be allowed to return to the Parliament. To this end the voting public should, if they agree, take appropriate action at the ballot box to ensure that such people are not re-elected. By doing so they will help pave the way to a better and brighter future and achievement of that democratic ideal which has proved so elusive in the past.

Military Statements on Crackdown Challenged

BK2306034592 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Jun 92 p 4

[Editorial: "Only Decisive Action Can Heal This Wound"]

[Text] Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phisit Salikhup appears to be a strong believer in the old saying "time heals all wounds." When asked yesterday why the military were doing nothing to resolve their conflict with the public, ACM Phisit was reported as saying that they were allowing "time" to achieve this. Despite the large number of people killed, it is best to "allow the problems to become quiet," ACM Phisit said, apparently suggesting that the public should quietly await the results of the investigation by the Defence Ministry into the May 17-20 shootings. This enquiry is an investigatory and not a disciplinary one.

His statement makes two assumptions that are open to challenge. ACM Phisit is arguably in a minority if he believes time to be on the side of the military top brass in this affair. His belief that people's memories of the events of mid-May are about to fade seems somewhat optimistic, from any point of view. The May 17-20 protests were not an isolated instance, but the outcome of events and trends set in motion by the coup of February 23 last year.

The architects of that coup saw their plans unravel over the following 15 months, culminating in the disgrace of most of the orchestrators of the coup and confusion and chaos for the political parties who acted indecisively or backed the wrong people at the wrong time for the wrong reasons. The largest of the parties now looks increasingly like falling apart; the undemocratic constitution has been sanitised, and the duly-elected representatives of the people who supported our former now-disgraced prime minister when it seemed popular and kept their heads down when it seemed expedient, will be unemployed when the House is dissolved in a matter of days or weeks.

The precise moment when everything fell apart was almost certainly the instant the order was given to open fire on the prodemocracy demonstrators on Ratchadamnoen Avenue, but in any realistic assessment the suppression of the protesters has to be viewed against a larger background. Had the top-echelons of the military not toppled the elected Chatchai government on that fateful Saturday in February the whole chain of events leading to the death of an as yet unknown number of demonstrators from May 17-20 would not have been set in motion.

So the question arises as to which particular wound ACM Phisit expects time to heal. The root cause of the tragedy was top-level military intervention in politics and the only way this particular wound can be healed is through a process of cleansing, restructuring and redefining of responsibility for the defence of the realm while elected civilians administer the affairs of state.

Those responsible for the brutal suppression cannot be allowed to walk away scot-free. If they are seen to be above the law the national outcry will continue and the longer it goes on the more likelihood there is that the integrity of the larger military establishment could be called into question. This would not be fair to the many honourable and capable members of our Armed Forces who do not consider themselves as part of an elite and have no interest in conspiracy or deviousness of any kind. This is a clear case where justice must not only be done but seen to be done.

As part of the healing process another hangover from the past also needs to be taken care of. It would do much to enhance Thailand's international stature if Pol Pot were to be given the boot. The quasi-support that the military lent the Khmer Rouge can only be relegated to history once he is banished from our soil. He is reputed to be living in the Thai-Cambodian border region one minute and in China the next. Let us stop the international finger-pointing by ensuring that the former is no longer the case.

Above all it is time to face up to reality and not indulge in flights of fantasy that the present mood of recrimination is about to magically disappear. Time can, indeed, bring about a return to harmony and full democracy, but only if it is used constructively and put to great purpose.

Military Denies Knowledge of Commander Transfers

BK2306033792 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Jun 92 p 3

[Excerpt] Military leaders yesterday denied any knowledge of reports that the Armed Forces commanders responsible for the bloody suppression of protesters last month would be transferred from their posts.

Armed Froces Chief-of-Staff ACM [Air Chief marshal] Phisit Salikup said he knew nothing and the reports may just be "news."

Whether or not changes will be made to the top military leadership during the annual military reshuffle in September depends on the Defence Ministry, he said.

Although human rights organisations are pressuring foreign countries to hold back all military help to the Thai Armed Forces, the military actually depends very little on foreign assistance to finance arms purchases. As long as the military have money, foreign nations will want to sell their arms to Thailand, ACM Phisit said.

Asked why the military are doing nothing to resolve their conflict with the public, ACM Phisit said they are allowing time to achieve this. Many investigation committees are probing the shooting but people are still complaining, which makes the issue appear chaotic. Thai intellectuals in New York have also protested to the United Nations.

Despite the large number of people killed, it is best to "allow the problems to become quiet," ACM Phisit said. The Defence Ministry has set up an investigation committee of its own and people should wait for the results of the probe.

Reminded that most of the committees have been set up merely to investigate the facts and not to punish the military leaders responsible, ACM Phisit said the facts must be established first and he does not know who is in the wrong because the power to decide that matter rests with the Defence Ministry.

Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt-Gen Yutthana Khamdi said he has not heard reports that Army chief Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi told troops at the Burapha Task Force, or senior military officers, that he will not stay in his post much longer.

"Gen Itsaraphong just wants to stay quiet at this time," Lt-Gen Yutthana said. "I was also in the situation and I can tell you that no soldier wants to shoot people. It's just that the situation forced it and we were being provoked."

Lt-Gen Yutthana said what Gen Itsaraphong has done is lawful. If there is such heavy criticism, then in future no one will dare to make a decision in serious situations.

"You have to give us justice too," he said. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Official Visits U.S., Urges End of Embargo

BK2306152992 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 23—Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the Commission for External Relations of the National Assembly and president of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Association, visited Washington DC from June 16-18, after attending the conference of non-governmental organisations in United States as guest of the U.S.-Indochina Reconciliation Project and the U.S. Scientists' Association.

She met with Senator C. Pell, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate and Senators F. Murkowski and [John] McCain.

On June 16 she gave a talk at the Indochina Policy Forum of the Aspen Institute. Many economic experts of the U.S. Congress and department for foreign affairs were present.

Mrs Binh expressed the Vietnamese Government's desire to do all it can to eliminate the last obstacles on the road toward normalisation with the United States. She thanked the U.S. political and social organizations and friends for their active work in the campaign for the lifting of the U.S. economic embargo against Vietnam.

Official's Statement on Spratlys Reported

BK2406072492 Hanoi VNA in English 0550 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 24—China should rescind a joint-venture agreement with an American company to explore for oil and gas in the disputed Spratly Islands, Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai said in Kuala Lumpur on Monday. "We have asked the Chinese to stop the joint venture," Le Mai told Reuters, adding that a note had been sent to Beijing on May 19 saying the declaration area was within Vietnam's maritime boundary. China signed an agreement on May 8 with Denver-based Crestone Energy Corp to explore for oil and gas in a 9,700-square mile (25,000-square km) area where the Spratly Islands lie.

The joint-venture move by China infringes principles agreed to by leaders of the two countries which normalised relations last year, Le Mai was quoted as saying. "What the Chinese are doing now is not in conformity with the (normalisation) agreement," said Le Mai, who is attending a regional security conference in Kuala Lumpur. The area of the contract awarded to Crestone was clearly within Vietnam's continental shelf and exclusive economic zone, Le Mai said. "The position of Vietnam is that this area of territory in ours."

U.S.-China Oil Contract for Spratlys Cited

BK2306140092 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] The NEW YORK TIMES said last week that the contract on oil and gas exploration in Truong Sa [Spratly] archipelago signed between China and the U.S. was a war-mongering action. The article, written by Kristof, emphasized that this was to control the disputed areas in the South China Sea. This is the first time a country has taken a unilateral action to tap mineral resources in the disputed area where overlapping claims have been made. The paper further said: China has committed to use naval forces to support the exploration and exploitation. It will change the situation there.

Many countries are worried about China's use of force to achieve its demand, the paper said.

New Japanese-Aided Medical Station Opens

BK2306074492 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] The Vietnam-Japan trade center in Ho Chi Minh City has just built for Tan Phong village in Tay Ninh Province a medical station at the cost of $38,000 [currency not given]. Immediately after it was opened, the station started giving free checks and treatment to the inhabitants, making primary health care accessible to a remote area.

Italian Trade Unionists Visit

BK2406072892 Hanoi VNA in English 0547 GMT 24 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 24—A three-member delegation of the Institute for Cooperation and Development of the Italian Labour Union visited Vietnam from 17-23.

The delegation headed by Institute Director Franco Bentivogli was in Vietnam to study the situation of Vietnam in general and of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Union (VFTU) in particular and discuss with the VFTU leadership how to promote cooperation between the two organizations and assistance to Vietnam.

The Italian delegation also had working sessions with the trade union organizations in Hanoi, Quang Ninh province and Ho Chi Minh City. It signed with VFTU a memorandum on the orientation of the Italian Labour Union aid to VFTU in the coming time.

Trade, Tourism Delegation Visits Romania

BK2306152192 Hanoi VNA in English 1424 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 23—A trade delegation led by Le Kim Lang, deputy minister of trade and tourism, paid a four-day visit to Romania ended on June 22 at the invitation of the Romanian minister.

The delegation was received by Romanian Prime Minister Theodor Stolojan. On June 22 Le Kim Lang and Romanian State Minister of Trade and Tourism Napoleon Pop [name as received] signed agreements to expand trade relations between the two countries.